

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

THE state election in Maine, September 14, resulted in an unprecedented Republican plurality for governor, and the return of Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, and other Republican Congressmen, by increased pluralities. Complete returns show that Llewellyn Powers, Republican candidate for governor, received 82,646 votes against 34,272 votes for Melvin P. Frank, the regular Democratic candidate, a plurality of 48,374. The Republican plurality for governor in 1894 was 38,978, but that year's figures had not been approached in any other election in the State since 1872, the nearest being a Republican plurality of 23,253 for President in 1888. The Democratic state organization, after the nomination of Arthur Sewall, of Bath, for Vice-President by the Chicago convention, reversed a gold-standard platform to indorse the Chicago platform and ticket, and "sound-money" Democrats placed a separate candidate in nomination for governor.

We give official figures for 1896, as reported in *The Kennebec Journal*, compared to gubernatorial returns in 1888, 1892, and 1894:

	Repub.	Dem.	Pop.	Pro.	Maj.	Plu.
1888	79,401	61,348	3,109	13,418	18,053
1892	67,900	55,397	2,888	3,864	5,538	12,503
1894	69,599	30,621	5,321	2,730	30,927	38,978
1896	82,646	34,272*	3,322	2,774	41,646	48,374

* Clifford, gold-standard candidate, 616 votes. Scattering, 16.

Two Views in Maine.—"The sound-money Democrats of Maine have a right to the respect due those who sink the partizan in the patriot, and to those who at whatever personal sacrifice have insisted that the great leading, time-honored principle of a party was of more consequence to the country than was a party name. In view of the action of those Democrats, every considerate Maine Republican must acknowledge and rejoice that today's result is not altogether, but is very much more than, a mere party triumph. Its influence in November can not fail to be great, but even greater will be its tendency to elevate and purify the politics of the country."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

"Of the result of a contest waged on such unequal terms there could be and has been but one opinion from the start. The dullest observer of the drift of things political has realized that it was only a question of how much larger the Republican plurality would be over that of the last Presidential year of 1892. That the figures outrun expectation is true; but when a party is divided against itself on a question of principle almost any result comes within the range of possibility."—*Eastern Argus (Bryan Dem.)*, Portland, Me.

Ground for Republican Confidence.—"As Maine is an Eastern State, the significance of the election will be questioned by the Bryan managers now that their campaign there has resulted so disastrously. But it is to be remembered that of all Eastern States Maine was the most favorable ground for a free-silver propaganda. It was deeply infected with the greenback idea, and was once carried by a fusion ticket on a greenback issue. The Democratic candidate for Vice-President lives there. The free-silver campaign was prosecuted with great vigor in every corner of the State, and high hopes were entertained of holding down the sound-money plurality. These hopes were signally disappointed. . . . Maine is far East, it is true, and they say that as you go West the people who want to cheat grow thicker, but this is a libel which nobody will believe without proof, and the proof is not forthcoming. They said the craze was in Vermont and Maine, but it was not. The answer from other States may be awaited then with confidence."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Vice-Presidential Candidate Defeated at Home.—"Mr. Sewall, an eminent citizen of Maine, is the Popocratic candidate for Vice-President. He has seen that the State has been thoroughly canvassed in the interest of his party. But his own home town gives 782 Republican plurality, a gain of 377. There have been no state issues in the canvass. The sound-money question and the tariff and the issues made by the Chicago convention have been the only subjects discussed. The result is a remarkable declaration to the world that the farmers and workmen of Maine, as well as the business men, will not have any part or lot in repudiation, or in reviving secession doctrine, or any of the other monstrous changes advocated by Bryan and his Southern followers."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Inspiring but Not Infallible.—"It is not quite correct to say that the vote of Maine at its state election is an infallible guide to the way the country is going. Maine deceived the Republicans in 1856 by its very great Republican majority in October, into the belief that Fremont was to be elected President. The result in the rest of the country did not correspond to this. The defection of the State at the same date to the Democrats in the campaign in which Garfield was elected President is more recently in remembrance. In the tremendous Democratic sweep of the country in 1890, also, it should not be forgotten that the early voting in Maine resulted in as strong a Republican majority as usual, and gave not the slightest indication of what was impending. Its immense Republican preponderance now is conclusively significant, we think, however, of the way New England is going, and we are inclined to add New York as well. It is highly inspiring to sound-money people, but it should not, with the above instances in mind, make them over-confident of the rest of the country. For ourselves, we have had no doubt of McKinley's election either before or after the vote of Maine was cast. We base this on the vote of last year to a great extent, and still more upon our confidence in the good sense and sound judgment of the American people. The wide division in the Democratic Party is another element in it. These are more reliable signs to those who would form an intelligent opinion than the vote in the extreme north-eastern section of the Union."—*The Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Boston.

Professed Confidence is Unreliable.—"Nothing short of a miracle could prevent Vermont and Maine going Republican or Arkansas Democratic in September or November. No Bryan man for a moment imagines one of the New England States giving its electoral vote to the Chicago ticket. There is not a McKinley politician who believes, whatever he may say for the delusion of the gullible, that the St. Louis ticket will break into the solid South with a single electoral vote. The battle lies in the central West, in the States which have in past contests been considered doubtful, with Republican leanings, or ranked as safely Republican, and there the fight will be no boys' play on either side, and the outcome is far from certain, whatever the professed confidence of the political prophets of either party."—*The Plain Dealer (Bryan Dem.)*, Cleveland, Ohio.

Another Jackson Tidal Wave Indicated.—"If the Republican majority in Maine is a true index of political sentiment in the States east of the Hudson River, this year sees a revival of the conditions existing under Madison's Administration, when New England bitterly opposed the rest of the country in the war with old England, and did its worst to bring the Government at Washington into disgrace. We shall have, also, a recurrence of the conditions of 1828, when General Jackson was elected President of the United States by more than two thirds of the electoral vote, with only one vote for him in all New England. Under the district system of choosing electors then prevailing in many States, General Jackson received one vote from Maine, and the votes of New York and Maryland were almost equally divided. John Quincy Adams did not receive a single vote west or south of Maryland. There was a tidal wave for Jackson, but New England was not a part of it."—*The Republican (Bryan Dem.)*, St. Louis.

Maine Compared to Arkansas.—"To judge of the outlook intelligently, the reader must weigh the relative weight of Maine and Arkansas, in their bearing upon such States as Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Indiana, not to speak of the commonwealths more directly under silverite influence. In Maine the Republicans appear to have increased their plurality some ten thousand over what it was two years ago, and in Arkansas the Democratic increase within the same period is about twenty thousand. In proportion to the population of the two States, this shows a net gain for the Democrats of close upon thirty per cent. Maine, to have done as well by the Republicans as Arkansas did for the Democrats, ought to have increased the plurality by not less than fifteen thousand. Here, then, we may say, are two waves destined to meet in the heart of the continent, and the question is, which is the more powerful? By answering that question the reader has the solution of the Presidential problem, in so far as it can be solved by any mere reckoning up of probabilities."—*The Citizen (Bryan Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

Sectional Lines Drawn Closer.—"Maine has shown what money can do. But the same methods which prevailed there can not be successfully used in the West and the South which are to decide the contest. Maine does not realize the importance of the free-silver issue; it does not so severely feel the necessity for more money. Therefore, its vote is without significance. Moreover, it is doubtful if yesterday's result in Maine is not more of a blow to the Republican Party than a benefit. The McKinley papers of this section foolishly started the campaign by arraying the East against the West. The millionaires have flocked together, and wealth has paraded in the interest of the single-gold standard. Even the Western farmer has been ridiculed and derided. The results in Vermont and Maine merely draw the sectional lines closer, and will add to, rather than detract from, the free-silver vote in other sections."—*The Item (Bryan Ind.)*, Philadelphia.

Maine Does Not Decide.—"No matter how bright the outlook may appear now to the more enthusiastic enemies of the free-silver movement, it will not be safe for them to relax their efforts in the least until after the ballots have been counted. The election in Maine will arouse the friends of Mr. Bryan to hard, intelligent work which may go far toward overcoming the difficulties which appear in the doubtful States of the Middle West. The result in Maine does not decide the November contest, unless it has decided it in favor of Mr. Bryan by causing his confident

enemies to relax their efforts to secure his defeat."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

"Deservedly or undeservedly, the Republican candidate for governor was not popular. This unpopular Republican, however, has been elected governor by a larger majority than the most popular men in Maine ever received. Not all of the Republican candidates for Congress were equally popular, but the vote for the least popular closely crowds that for the most popular of the number. There were Republican counties in which objectionable local tickets had been named. Every county in the State, however, has gone Republican, that party has elected every member of the State Senate and will have about 140 members out of the 150 members of the Lower House of the legislature. Manifestly, the great issue of honest money swept every Republican candidate into office, regardless of his excellence or of his defects, of his popularity or of his unpopularity in ordinary times."—*The Eagle (Anti-Bryan Dem.)*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"It is an easy matter to make over party platforms, but it is not an easy matter to persuade American freemen to abandon their convictions. So the Democratic defeat in Maine means that the Democrats of that State are opposed to free silver. It can not mean anything else. The plurality, even at the lowest estimate, is too large to be accounted for in the usual way. Maine is a Republican State, it is true, but it has never before been so unanimously Republican. Sound-money men everywhere may well take courage. The battle is not won, but there are many encouraging indications, and not the least of them is this tremendous use of the free-silver forces in Maine."—*The News (Anti-Bryan Ind.)*, Indianapolis, Ind.

"The general confidence in the South and West that Bryan and Sewall will win is quite as strong as the confidence of the East in the election of McKinley and Hobart. It must not be forgotten that there are new issues before the country, and no man is wise enough to predict how the country will vote upon these issues. There are defections from both of the old parties, and it is believed by the advocates of Bryan and Sewall that they will draw fully as many votes from those who were formerly Republicans as McKinley and Hobart can possibly get from bolting Democrats. Maine is a very small part of this great Union, and there is no reason for elation or alarm over the result in the State of stumps."—*The Journal (Bryan Dem.)*, Atlanta, Ga.

"The size of the Republican plurality is not so much an index to the gold-standard sentiments of the voters of the State as it is an evidence of the value of thorough organization in a political campaign. The Republicans had a perfect organization and sufficient funds to make a campaign that extended to every school district. Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, and scores of lesser politicians stumped the State, while the voice of the spellbinder was heard at every crossroads. On the other hand, the campaign of the Democracy can be characterized by no word other than inefficient."—*The News (Bryan Ind.)*, Detroit, Mich.

"The Journal predicted some time ago that compared with the run which William J. Bryan will make for President the showing made by Horace Greeley in 1872 would assume the proportions of a record-breaking political triumph. We are still willing to stake our reputation as a political prophet on the accuracy of that prediction."—*The Journal (Palmer Dem.)*, Lansing, Mich.

Revised Returns from Arkansas.—Following are the complete official returns of the Arkansas State election as given to the press, compared with the vote for governor in 1892 and 1894:

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Total vote.	Plurality.	Majority.
1892.....	90,115	33,644	31,117	1,310	156,186	56,471	24,044
1894.....	74,809	26,085	24,341	1,331	126,986	48,724	22,632
1896.....	91,124	35,386	13,989	742	141,120	55,738	41,017

The figures of 1894 and 1896 show votes under the present poll-tax law, those of 1892 before its enactment. It will also be seen how newspapers, according to their bent, may emphasize the decrease of about 700 in the Democratic plurality of 1896 compared with 1892, or the nearly doubled Democratic majority over both 1894 and 1892.

OVERBRIDGE—"What's New York going to do if Tammany gets hold of it again?" Intostay—"Stand Pat."—*Life*, New York.

ABUSES IN RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

THE practise of the courts in appointing railroad managers as receivers of the property which they have managed, or mismanaged, is vigorously condemned in many quarters. President Moorfield Storey, of the American Bar Association, at the recent annual meeting declared such proceedings "of very evil example," and cited a Kentucky statute which makes every reorganization of a railway system the subject of judicial inquiry, as a step in the direction of remedying the abuses. The New York *Herald*, September 9, reviews a single case to show that the practise of the courts "has become a crying outrage":

"The circumstances surrounding the appointment of a receiver for the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad give point to the demand for reform in the relations of the courts to bankrupt corporations.

"In the present instance, as in so many other the suit was collusive, the persons in control of the railroad assuming at once the rôle of plaintiffs and defendants. Application to place the road in bankruptcy was made, and the court without a hearing signed an order placing the general manager of the property in charge as receiver.

"The company had sought to repudiate certain claims, and upon the validity of these being affirmed by Judge Taft the receivership was resorted to. The president of the company thereupon issues a statement to the effect that this action was taken 'in the interest of the present security holders', and that the solvency of the company 'has never been questioned until the judicial decision of Judge Taft opened the way to saddle the company with the debts of another road.'

"He adds: 'The step which has been taken will put an end to all this and similar causes of annoyance inherited from past managements. A majority of the mortgage bonds are in the hands of friends of the company, and it will be easy to arrange for a foreclosure which will extinguish the alleged claims.' Unsophisticated souls imagine that a court assumes control of the affairs of an individual or a corporation at the instigation of creditors for the purpose of conserving their interests, and for that purpose entrusts their management to a disinterested third party.

"Nothing could be further from the truth. The instance in hand is typical of what has become the general practise of the courts in dealing with bankrupt railways. The merits of the claim which this company seeks to evade are immaterial. Here is a collusive application made on behalf of the debtor company, and the judge grants it out of hand to the disadvantage of the real creditors, and at the same time continues the exclusive control of the road in the hands of its officials, one of whom as receiver is the official adviser of the Court and sits by its side on the bench, while his associates and co-managers appear before it as parties to the proceedings."

The Chicago *Herald* says:

"If there is one chapter in American history that is a record of financial dishonor and shame it is that which narrates the building and management of our railroads. It is a story of spoliation, fraud, and embezzlement that has no parallel in the history of crime. The record commences with the moment the first rail of the Erie Railway was laid, and we greatly fear it will not end with the bankruptcy of the Baltimore and Ohio. In that interval of little more than threescore years may be read a chronicle of deceit, mendacity, and chicanery that is astounding, and which owe their immunity from the severest punishment to the magnificent audacity of their perpetrators. *Splendide mendax* should be the inscription on the tomb of more than one American millionaire whose fortune rests upon the wreckage of railroads."

The Chicago *Journal* declares that President Storey's words are precisely applicable to the Baltimore and Ohio receivership last spring:

"The failure of a railway company finds the managers united and fully prepared for the emergency which they inevitably have foreseen, while it finds the creditors scattered, ignorant, frightened, and entirely unready to act. What has happened in practise? We have seen the managers, while stoutly denying up to the last moment that any such step was contemplated or that the

property was in any way embarrassed, secretly prepare a bill in equity, and without notice to any one interested file it in a court of the United States, asking for the appointment of receivers."

The conditions under such receiverships were set forth in an article by Isaac L. Rice in *The Forum* some time ago:

"If the president or directors become receivers their very appointment tends to shield them against the legal consequences of acts committed before the receivership, because that appointment practically affixes the stamp of judicial approval to their previous conduct. Besides, fraud is more difficult to prove against receivers than against directors, even if the tribunal in which receivers are accused were not necessarily predisposed in their favor. As a rule, the accounts filed by receivers consist merely of cash receipts and cash payments, and reveal nothing further of the inner working of the business. The practises which brought the company to bankruptcy are easily continued under the receivership by the very parties who, as directors, were responsible for the bankruptcy. When a reorganization puts the company on its feet again their status as receivers is reconverted into that of officers and directors 'until the vicious circle is completed by a second bankruptcy and a second receivership, again to be followed by a new reorganization and a fresh supply of booty.'"

President Storey's contention is that the courts must change their practise to protect the real rights of creditors:

"Many a man sees the savings of a lifetime swept away by the mismanagement of a corporation and sees the managers continue in charge in spite of all opposition that creditors can make. To the reckless use of power by the managers of great corporations and by those who profit in their downfall, we must attribute much of the discontent, the hatred of capital and capitalists, of corporations and their officers, which underlies the movement which now excites our alarm.

"It is to the courts that we must look for protection. Their authority rests peculiarly on the respect of the people for their absolute impartiality, and in the long run they can not preserve that respect unless they observe the well-settled rules of judicial procedure and unless they respect and enforce every legal claim. Parties must be left to determine for themselves whether their interests will or will not be served by the assertion of their rights. The moment that the courts undertake to vary their contracts or deny their rights, that moment the confidence of the community receives a shock, and no man knows on what he can rely. If the courts had always refused to entertain these applications for receiver when made by the debtor corporation, or even if they had selected impartial receivers and facilitated the enforcement of every agreement, railroads would have been reorganized more promptly and on a more enduring basis than is now possible, while the confidence of the community in the efficacy of law and the sanctity of contracts would have been far greater. Judicial action which impairs the obligation of contracts is more dangerous than any statute which aims at the same result.

"When the court through its officers undertakes to manage a railroad for years, and that chiefly without hearing the questions which arise in its operation; when it appoints these officers, and in so doing grants the final relief sought without notice, it violates the fundamental rule of our constitutional system."

We quote also from correspondence of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which points out an alleged reversal of principle in the Dartmouth College case by the Supreme Court, affecting railroad reorganization or consolidation:

"Railroad lawyers know, but the public does not realize, that the United States Supreme Court on the 30th of last March handed down two decisions which upset a vast structure of jurisprudence for which Daniel Webster laid the foundation when he argued and won the Dartmouth College case. The theory that a corporation's charter was a contract out of which vested rights arose was adopted by the Supreme Court and became the law of the land till this spring. Upon this law as a foundation rest immense combinations of railway capital and other capital which the pressure of economic laws has brought together during the years which have elapsed since Webster won the Dartmouth College case. It is the base of this vast structure which is shaken. It is an interesting coincidence that one of these fundamental

decisions was in the case of the Great Northern Railway, a system backed by the same influences which organized the Southern Railway. The Great Northern Railway had received from the State of Minnesota in 1857 and 1865 a charter authorizing it to consolidate, purchase, lease, and absorb other lines. It had built up a system of 4,500 miles by this policy, and was about to absorb the Northern Pacific, a competing line, by underwriting its bonds and taking hold of its stock, when the authority of the courts was invoked against it. The legislature had passed anti-consolidation laws in 1874 and 1881, but the Great Northern stood on its vested rights and went ahead. The Supreme Court stops it by saying it has no vested rights in contravention of a legislative act. The language of the Court, in the face of its long line of contrary decisions, was this: 'We can not recognize a vested right to do a manifest wrong. . . . Whatever is contrary to public policy and inimical to public interests is subject to the police power of the State, and is within legislative control. . . . If, from reasons of public policy the legislature declares that a railway company shall not become the purchaser of parallel and competing lines, the purchase is not the less unlawful because the parties choose to let it take the form of a judicial sale.' When it is remembered that most of the States have within recent years passed anti-consolidation laws, and in most of them the railways have taken precisely that form, it will be realized what a cataclysm may be precipitated if the anti-corporation lawyers go in at the breach left open by the court."

WOMAN IN THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

WOMEN have equal suffrage with men in Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah, and the question of granting suffrage to them is a State issue in Idaho and California this fall. The presence of women delegates at national conventions of the different parties is no longer novel, the Populist convention at St. Louis last July being marked by the presence of an unusual number of woman campaigners. Mrs. Bryan accompanied her husband in his speaking tour from Lincoln, Nebr., to New York, for the notification ceremonies in Madison Square Garden, and she is credited with no little influence in the plans of Mr. Bryan's campaign. The organization of numerous Women's Bryan and Sewall clubs has been reported, and the Women's Republican Association has organized clubs in more than one campaign. Political developments of the character thus outlined induce considerable newspaper comment, from which we quote:

Campaign Conduct of Women Compared to Men.—"This California campaign [for equal suffrage] is being conducted by the women, unaided by the members of the other sex except in a few minor instances, and is said to be proving a perfect refutation of all the misgivings regarding the uncouth and incongruous attitude in which it has been alleged woman must appear in election matters, and which has afforded ample scope for the satirist, the philosopher, and the buffoon who have opposed woman-suffrage. It is recorded that in the California campaign the women who have come upon the platform have been, without exception, modest, dignified, and ladylike; the conventions which have been held have been everywhere marked by the utmost harmony; there have been differences of opinion and widely differing views with regard to policy, but there have been no dissensions; women have not hesitated to take issue with each other when it became necessary, but they have amicably discussed their differences, and have united in their conclusions; there have been no backbitings, no incriminations, no heartburnings; joined in a common cause, they have been willing to ignore petty differences and to make concessions. Moreover, they have never forgotten that they were ladies, and that as such were bound to exercise the best of good-breeding in all their consultations.

"To this pleasant picture there is offered a contrast in political gatherings which is not confined to California, but is a general experience culminating in the chief display at national assemblages, as follows:

"There have been several conventions this summer which were not conducted by women, altho in one of them women delegates figured as a small and unimportant minority. It would be rather hard upon the members of these, if at some future day the woman historian should draw a

contrast between the wild disorder, the frantic strife, and the uproarious tumult which at times prevailed in these bodies, and the self-control, the moderation, and poise which have distinguished those organized and controlled by women. Even the greater physical vigor which characterizes the male sex, his superior exuberance of spirit, and the fact that he has few play-days, and when he comes to one must make the most of it, will scarcely cover him with glory as contrasted with the composed, deliberate manner in which the women are conducting matters."—*The Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

Prejudice against Petticoat Politicians.—"All of the petticoat politicians who have announced an intention to take part in the campaign are ardent advocates of the 50-cent dollar. They are Western women, and the chief of them, it is scarcely necessary to say, is Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, who is supposed to have a husband and several children staked out somewhere in Kansas.

"The influence they will exert is a matter of grave doubt; that is, so long as they keep themselves out of the South. Down here they would certainly do their cause more harm than good. Being somewhat slow and old-fashioned, the Southern people have not yet progressed beyond the notion that a woman's place is at her home, rather than on the hustings; that her better nature is displayed to more advantage in the circle of her family and friends than as a conspicuous figure in a mob of yelling and perspiring men.

"This is doubtless one of the reasons why Arkansas Jones and other Southerners who bear a prominent part in Mr. Bryan's campaign object so strenuously to the influence which Mrs. Bryan exerts over her husband in regard to the conduct of his political fortunes. . . . Perhaps results will show that the trousered politicians are led into error by their prejudice against 'strong-minded' women. It may turn out that the little lady who owns William J. has a better head than any of them. This is within the range of possibility. The probability, however, is the other way. If we had a Presidential fight of our own on hand we would rather be handled by Arthur Pue Gorman or James Kaleidoscope Jones than by the most charming woman that ever came out of the wild and woolly West."—*The Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.*

Prescience and Prophecy.—"With Mistress Lease the formula of Descartes is, 'I think, therefore I know,' instead of 'I think, therefore I am.' There is a certain large and impressive look about this dictum, it must be admitted. Such simplicity in establishing great truths naturally must have an irresistible persuasiveness for the 'hustling' philosophers of the ardent West. While knowledge is generally supposed to be of things we see, for the purposes of deduction and the application of general laws, there may be an esoteric method known to the 'new woman' in which by merely willing that the mind shall know, the knowing will be visible. Indeed, upon no other assumption can the mingled prescience and prophecy of Mistress Lease and her voluble coparceners be explained. All the world these illuminati declare is running amuck in the leprosy of want; smitten by the paralysis of the gold mania! In this cosmic agony just one agency is needed to exorcise the ravening demon: silver applied in a trituration of 16 to 1!

"Therefore, cries Mistress Lease, with the engaging logic of her sex, every man that wants to be made whole, who desires the things of this world in due measure, can obtain them by electing the Nebraska young man who first put in practise the intuitive method of reasoning. To the ordinary man, who reasons in the old-fashioned way, the connexity of these bewildering piquances may not seem clear, but with women of the illuminative prowess of Mistress Lease to set them forth, the ear of the West can comprehend them. Woman's part in the decisive revolutions of all races proves that she is superior to the narrow rules of ratiocination that trammel men. It was the mystic faith of women that made French 'sans culottism' the arbiters of Europe; why should the new woman despair of pulling the Populists through?"—*The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.*

Influence on Voters.—"The Women's Republican Association was officially recognized by the National Republican committee in 1888 and in 1892, this being the third national campaign in which it has held its place as a recognized factor in national politics. We circulate literature, we advise and direct in the formation of clubs among women, and the right circulars for the study and discussion of current political questions. We urge the women to pay especial attention to first-voters. When a young man is about to be crowned with citizenship he is quite ready to receive a little attention from thoughtful matrons, and is not averse to

being coached by fair maidens who chanced to be Republicans. There is much to hope and nothing to fear from association on the broad ground of love of country."—*Mrs. J. Ellen Foster (President), in the Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

Woman's Difficult Position.—"She has to sit patiently by and listen to political talk, at her dinner-table, in her parlor, wherever she may be with man or men. It is talk to be measured in miles, not yards; and it is of a deeply financial character which has little attraction to her. Yet she must seem to listen with interest and attention. She must be careful to ask only questions that can be readily and favorably answered; she must show by her manner that she is heart and soul for the cause her husband espouses, and that she considers the crisis a most vital one. She must never look amused nor bored, never yawn, nor refer to her domestic affairs in the midst of political discussion. She realizes that she has no vote in this State, but all her womanly self-sacrifice rises to the surface, she sinks her own interests in the interests of her 'men-folks,' as the Yankee saying goes. She remembers her jelly in action but not in speech, and the straightness of her hat is not an apparent circumstance to the straightness of her politics. Withal woman to-day must use tact, for not simply negative is her rôle. She must calm angry passions when they arise, she must adroitly check torrents of foolish and too noisy eloquence, she must be convinced over and over, not acting as tho it were easy to conquer predilections that she never had. Then, when the campaign is over, when the battle has been fought and won, it is not for her to throw her bonnet in the air if victory perches on the head of the candidate to whose chromo portrait she has yielded the parlor window. She may be as glad as any man, but she must express it in a calm, womanly way, an look as tho she thought her husband had done it all."—*The Post-Express, Rochester, N. Y.*

ABSORPTION OF THE NEGRO.

CAREFUL observers estimate that less than a third of the American negroes are of pure African descent, and the probability of ultimate absorption of the race by the whites is frequently discussed. Property-holding as a factor in amalgamation was treated in Professor Boughton's article, "The Negro's Place in History" [LITERARY DIGEST, September 19]. W. A. Curtis, in the New York *Home Journal*, concludes that the advantages of absorption appear dubious. He thinks that physically the negro has some gifts to contribute to the American nation, such as delay of recession of the jaw and disappearance of the teeth, together with development of less nervous and more cheerful types; but that there is danger of a resultant nation of mental weaklings. Conceding the difficulties in the way of estimating the effect of absorption on the character of the future American nation, Mr. Curtis writes:

"Certain theories regarding the weakness of mixed races and their infertility have long been unquestioningly accepted, but evidence hitherto unobtainable is doing much to overthrow these theories. It is settled beyond a shadow of a doubt that the half-breed Indians, at least, are stronger and larger than their Indian and white parents (the white parents are mainly French-Canadians, a people short in stature) and more prolific than their Indian parents. We can bring forward no conclusive or reliable evidence for or against the degeneracy of the negro half-castes, but, for that matter, even the negro tribes which we regard as purely negro are mixed. Unless the Bushmen are the primitive negroes, a tribe purely negro can not be found in Africa. Altho all tribes have certain common traits derived from the common negro origin, all have individual characteristics derived from Egyptian, Persian, Berber, Arabic, Abyssinian, and Portuguese conquerors and traders. North of the Gulf of Guinea the Hamitic and Semitic admixture is very large, and is noticeable in a less degree throughout the continent; and the tribes that possess the largest admixture of Caucasian blood, such as the Gallas, Foolahs, and Kroos, are the strongest and most vigorous of all. The weakness and liability to disease said to be observed among mulattoes and other shades of colored people in this country is not an inheritance from the ancestral races so much as it is from the ancestral

individuals. It seems altogether improbable that merely a mixed ancestry should entail a liability to the class of diseases with which they are afflicted. This weakness and tendency to disease is undoubtedly an inheritance from a vice-weakened, disease-stricken white ancestor. The debauchee in his last stages, poor and worn with vice, suffering from loathsome diseases, is driven from the society of immoral whites to that of the easier-going negroes. It is a sad fact that the fathers of many half-caste children are mere boys, immature and unfitted to become the parents of robust offspring. There is no evidence that half-caste children of healthy parents are other than strong and vigorous. The greatest difficulty attends the acquisition of evidence on this point, for it is impossible to learn the ancestry of the children."

The writer asks, "Will the negro add any desirable qualities to the mental and physical make-up of the nation, or, rather, will he lower it very much?" and answers:

"At first we would feel inclined to say that he would lower it most decidedly. The African negro has never passed beyond the rudiments of civilization. It is true that, when discovered by modern civilization, he was one step beyond the American savage, in that he had emerged from the stone age and worked in iron; but it is probable that he had been instructed by the Egyptians, Persians, and other nations that hunted gold and silver in Equatorial Africa. In tribal organization he was inferior to the Indian, in religion immeasurably so. In countries like Haiti and Santo Domingo, where former slaves have become the rulers, the negroes have managed very badly, tho it must be confessed that the whites of several other tropical republics have not done much better. It is unfortunately true that the Portuguese of Alemtejo, the province where negro blood is present in the population, are ignorant, unprogressive, and unprolific; but here again we are at fault as to what conclusion to draw, for the province is fever-haunted and desolate throughout most of its extent. Sicily and the adjacent mainland are the least progressive parts of Italy, tho their natural advantages are many. Assassination societies and brigands rule there, and education is at low ebb. The population was anciently Greek, with some admixture of Carthaginian, Latin, and Saracen. Whether an infusion of negro blood is responsible for the degeneracy of the descendants of these noble races would be impossible to say, for all Italy is of low estate at present, and we can not determine the degree of the negro infusion. We can say, however, that, in the modern instances where we find a homogeneous Afro-Caucasian population, the people are inferior mentally and not superior physically. Reasons other than the presence of negro blood may fully account for this; yet it should be noticed that we have not found any mixed races rising superior to their unfavorable environment, while many white nations have attained the highest development in spite of discouraging conditions. . . .

"To the mental equipment of the new American nation the negro can add little except good humor and patience, and both of these good qualities are due to his poorly-developed nervous system. Be not deceived by the stories of educational progress among the negroes. One and all, the leading men of the American negroes are of mixed blood. But, as the constant education of a race improves its mental capacity, in time the negro mind will be brought up to the Caucasian standard. It will not be done in a few generations, however. The task will be more difficult than most people imagine. The weight of the negro brain is much less than that of the average Caucasian brain, and the texture is inferior. The development of the negro's mind during childhood proceeds as rapidly as the development of the mind of the white child, and this has given rise to a mistaken estimate of the negro's capabilities; but the development ceases abruptly before manhood is reached. The sutures of the skull close, brain-growth entirely ceases, and the adult is often less quick and intelligent than when a child."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT rumbling in the West is caused by Bourke Cockran dragging his exclusive platform over the country.—*The Post, Washington.*

THE Kneipp barefoot cure has long been in vogue among the Chicago newsboys, and is pronounced both beneficial and economical.—*The Journal, Chicago.*

ENGLAND, too, hesitates to "go it alone." In her case, it is whether she shall take a bold, independent stand and force the solution of the massacre question in Turkey.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

EVEN the bicycle craze did not escape omniscient Shakespeare, who makes *Menas*, in "Antony and Cleopatra," say: "The third part (of the world) then is drunk; would it were all, that it might go on wheels."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WITH thirty thousand children without school facilities, it would seem that we might cease to refer to the Western people as "untutored" and "ignorant." There is no village in the West in which such a deficit in schoolhouses exists.—*The Journal, New York.*

IT was unfortunate for Mr. Charles Roloff that he indulged in a course of conduct which was construed as a violation of the neutrality law, for this led to his arrest and to his passing a night in jail. If Mr. Roloff had preferred to violate every anti-trust law in the land he might have done so without any apprehension that the watchful guardians of the law would interfere with his liberty.—*The World, New York.*

DUKANE—"The college which will attract the most attention this year does not possess a football team."

Gaswell—"Oh, nonsense!"

"It's a fact."

"What college do you refer to?"

"The Electoral College."

—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*



ANOTHER STEP TOWARD CIVILIZATION.

The Post, Cincinnati.

THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

The Gold-Appreciation Theory.

DAVID A. WELLS, the writer on economics, replies to those who allege that gold has appreciated, in these words:

"Granting, as every intelligent person must, that the recent universal decline in prices can not be due to any local agency, but must be attributed to some universal influence, it is claimed that such an influence is to be found in an appreciation in the value or purchasing power of gold, owing to its limited and insufficient supply; and also that this decline in prices followed the so-called demonetization of silver in some countries, and the closing of the mints in other countries to its coinage. The appreciation of gold (helped by an alleged enforced scarcity of silver) and a decline in price seem, therefore, to stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect, and the cause of the advocates of silver has accordingly at the outset much of plausibility. But plausibility is not proof, nor assumption truth, as is strikingly illustrated by the claim of the Rev. Jasper, pastor of the first colored church in Richmond, Va., that the 'sun do move,' and the earth 'do stand still,' and who has more of seeming facts in support of his faith than can be adduced by the advocates of the gold-appreciation theory. . . . In all that has been written or spoken in support of the gold-appreciation theory on either side of the Atlantic—from President Andrews of Brown University, 'Coin' Harvey, General Walker, Frederick Williams, and Senator Pepper, down to that silly Englishman, Moreton Frewen—no one has ever been able to name a single commodity that has notably declined in price within the last thirty years, and satisfactorily proved, or even attempted to prove, that such decline was due to the appreciation of gold. And the reason for such default is that it can not be done.

"On the other hand, not a single commodity that has notably declined in price within this time can be named, in respect to which clear, abundant, and specific evidence can not be adduced in proof that this decline has been due to decreased cost of production or distribution, or to changes in supply and demand occasioned by wholly fortuitous circumstances. Nobody, furthermore, has ever risen to explain the motive which has impelled the honest sellers of merchandise all over the world during the last twenty-five years to take lower prices for their goods, in the face of an unexampled abundance of capital and remarkably low rates of interest, except for one or both of two reasons: excess of supply, or diminished demand. Has any one ever attempted to explain how it has happened that during the recent period of the fall of prices the world's stock of money, and especially of silver, has been constantly increasing?

"The following question, put by Professor Lexis, the German economist, to those who contend that there has been an appreciation in the intrinsic value of money, has, furthermore, never been answered, namely: How is it possible that the United States, which from 1878 to 1893 issued more silver money or silver-covered notes than all the countries of Europe had issued in a like period previous to 1893; that coins annually and mainly from the product of its own mines a large amount of gold—\$43,933,000 in 1895; that maintains a circulation of \$346,000,000 of legal tenders (greenbacks), issued for the purpose of collecting a forced loan for the prosecution of the war; that especially and artificially regulates the price in its own markets of not a few of

Effect of Remonetization of Silver on Labor.

THE president of the American Bimetallic Union, A. J. Warner, sets forth the alleged benefits of free coinage to labor (*National Bimetallist*) as follows:

"If the remonetization of silver will promote production it will benefit labor. On the contrary, if it will impede or lessen production, it will injure labor, for, in the final analysis, the wages of labor is the share which labor gets of what is produced. . . . The more we produce the more all can have, and as wages in the end are the laborers' share of what is produced, his real wages will increase as production increases. The vital question then is, will the remonetization of silver, by promoting industrial enterprise, increase production? There are hardly two sides to this question. That the remonetization of silver will increase money supply, no one will deny. That the increase of money supply will stop the fall of prices, and if the supply be sufficient will raise prices, no economist will dispute. With stable prices, well-directed industrial enterprise is safe; with rising prices all industries are stimulated. . . .

"Seventy millions of people with the best educated brains of any people in the world, and with hands skilled to the use of the most intricate machinery, making a greater use of the powers of steam and electricity than any other people, ought to produce at least \$300 per capita per annum. But it is doubtful if we have produced \$200 per capita the last year, or in any recent year. Prices have been falling, money rising, enterprise has been put in constant peril, and production greatly retarded. With money supply sufficient to sustain prices and support productive enterprise, the production of wealth would undoubtedly be largely increased. There would then be more for all, and more for each.

"Under such conditions would the laborer get a proportionally larger share? Why not? He certainly would be entitled to it. How would he get it? In two ways. First, by increased earnings. Earnings are wages multiplied by time. If a man gets \$3 a day, but works only one day in a week, he earns but \$3 a week. If another man gets \$1 a day and works three days in a week, he also earns but \$3, which would be earned also by one getting but 50 cents a day, if he worked six days in the week. If the first two had steady work, without any increase in wages, their earnings would be largely increased. The first effect of a revival of industries would be fuller employment of labor and consequently larger earnings.

"Second, wages would also increase with increased production. John Bright summarized in few words the labor question when he said it made all the difference in the world whether two men were after one job or two jobs after one man. As long as large numbers of idle men are hunting places there is little hope of better wages for any one; one is fortunate indeed if he can keep the place he has. Moreover, if prices of the products of labor continue to go down, the wages of labor must go down also. Profits may go first, but wages must yield sooner or later. Combinations may resist inroads upon wages for a time, but can not do so long. Larger and larger numbers will be forced into idleness; and idle men are not only dangerous competitors, but while idle they can not buy what others produce. In order to be able to buy one must have something to sell—labor or its products. If a man earns but 50 cents a day he can not buy what another produces at

The Gold-Appreciation Theory.—Continued.

the great commodities of the world by a tariff—how has it been possible that the United States, with a *de facto* double standard and its excess of media of circulation, has experienced as great or greater depreciation of prices than is alleged to have taken place in Europe by a maintenance of the gold standard? Is it not plain that a phenomenal decline of prices in two parts of the world, with entirely different monetary conditions, must have had other causes than a demonetization of silver in the United States, which took place (if it ever did) a comparatively short time ago (repeal of the Sherman act in 1890), and which has not prevented nearly \$600,000,000 of silver credit money from circulation in the country at its full nominal value?

"That the price of labor measured in gold has not declined, but increased in a marked degree everywhere in the civilized world during the last quarter of a century, has been already commented on. Hence, if the purchasing power of gold has increased during this period, a given amount of it would have purchased more labor and not less; or, what is the same thing, wages would have fallen, which they have not done. Measured by the price of labor, gold has unquestionably depreciated; and recent careful examinations indicate that the ratio of its decline has been from 100 in 1873 to 83 in 1893. Measured also by the decline in the rate of interest on such established gold-paying securities as British consols, the ratio has been from 100 in 1870 to 75 in 1896. Can anybody suggest a better measure for testing this issue?"

"Has any one ever endeavored to explain how an appreciation of gold has reduced the cost of railroad and water transportation to the extent of more than 75 per cent. within the last twenty years, altho the wages of employees have notably advanced during the same period? If, on the other hand, these reductions were caused by the suppression of the free coinage of silver, will not a reversion of policy enable the railroads to advance their freight rates and rob the people, as will be claimed, by exacting 50 per cent. more than at present? And will not some supplementary provisions to the free-coinage act be necessary to prevent their so doing?"

Cleveland's Indorsement of Palmer and Buckner.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S letter, read at the formal notification ceremonies for Palmer and Buckner, Presidential candidates of the "National Democratic" Party, was as follows:

"I regret that I can not accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting on Saturday evening [Louisville, Ky., September 12]. As a Democrat, devoted to the principles and integrity of my party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant, and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true democracy shall not be smothered, and who insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft, as of old, in faithful hands. GROVER CLEVELAND."

The Supreme Court and Legal Tender.

THE Supreme Court, says *The Banker's Magazine* (New York, September), is more or less a creature of Congress and the President, and not nearly so strong a bulwark of conservatism as the framers of the Constitution designed it to be. This statement is made in discussion of the probability of special gold contracts being held valid by the court under the law of 1878 if free coinage should be enacted. The law of 1878 makes silver dollars "legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." If a free-coinage law should make the new dollars unlimited legal tender, *The Banker's Magazine* concludes that the Supreme Court could not be counted on to stand in the way. It says:

"We are accustomed to regard the decisions of courts of last resort as very solemn things, and in their consequences they are to the litigants involved. To the disinterested spectator they have in all times afforded ground for amazement and laughter at their subtle inconsistencies. Rabelais represents Judge Bridlegoose, a type of the solemn jurisprudence of France in his day, as replying when asked by an admirer how he could decide such intricate legal questions, at the same time expressing wonder at his intellectual powers: 'Why, I weigh the papers and give judgment for the side having the heavier.' 'But if the weight corresponds?' 'Oh, then I throw the dice.' It is hardly a matter of doubt how the Supreme Court would decide, if the people are foolish enough to elect a Congress and a President in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The repudiationists would have documents of the greater avoirdupois."

The conclusion thus stated follows an interesting review of Supreme Court decisions which we quote:

Effect of Remonetization of Silver on Labor.—Continued.

\$2 a day; he can only buy a fourth part of it. It is doubtful if, at present prices of farm products, the entire agricultural classes—7,000,000 of families—earn, on the average, more than 50 cents a day for each laborer. They can then only buy at that rate. That is the chief reason just now why other industries are so prostrated. Farmers get so little for what they produce they can not buy what others produce. Hence, for a part to get good wages, all must be employed.

"But a word more as to what constitutes wages. With one class of laborers, the money they get weekly or monthly constitutes their wages, and what they get in a year makes up their earnings for the year; with another and larger class, as those engaged in agriculture, and in many trades in which they produce for themselves, the value in money of what they produce constitutes their wages and makes up their earnings. When prices go down their earnings go down; when prices go up their earnings increase. Therefore, to this class a rise of prices at once brings increased earnings, and at the same time increases their power to buy and to consume what others produce, which tends directly to increase the earnings and raise the wages of others."

"The remonetization of silver in the United States will greatly lessen the demand for gold for money and increase the demand for silver; it will take value away from gold and add value to silver. In other words, the level of gold will come down and the level of silver be raised. It will then take less labor and fewer of the products of labor to pay gold debts than now. The gold level will be lowered the world over and the price level of commodities will be raised; and as this level is raised, the reward of those who produce the commodities (the laborers) will be increased."

"We do not mean that there will be any great or sudden change in general prices, for there will not be, for the reason that money supply, even with silver restored, will not be sufficient to suddenly or greatly change price levels. It will, however, undoubtedly at once stop any further fall of prices and, as money supply from both streams—that of silver as well as from that of gold—becomes more than sufficient, as it is hoped it will, to keep pace with increasing population and wealth, the effect will be to raise prices, and with it to increase the reward of labor."

"Now a word on the mooted point that the prices of what workmen consume will go up, under free coinage, while wages will stay where they are. This question was years ago fully answered by Professor Cairnes, late of University College, London, who, referring to the claims of certain writers that the laboring-classes would suffer during the progress of the depreciation of money, because the prices of the commodities they consume would rise in advance of a rise in wages, says:

"Now this we conceive to be, as a general proposition, essentially impossible. If the prices of the laborer's provisions and clothing rise, this result can only happen (assuming that the rise proceeds from an abundance of money) because more money is spent on those commodities; and, inasmuch as the laboring-classes themselves immensely outnumber all classes who consume the same commodities, it is plain that it is their expenditure, and consequently their wages, which must substantially regulate the rise. The rise in wages, in short, is (where it proceeds from abundance of money) the cause of the rise in the price of commodities, and consequently can not be preceded by its own effect."

"Professor Cairnes is right. Prices of things consumed by labor will not go up till demand for them increases, and demand can not increase till those who consume them have more money to buy with; they will not have more money to buy with till they earn more. This is the whole case in a nutshell. The rise of the things consumed by labor will follow, not precede increased earnings of labor; and, as before shown, increased earnings go with increased and steadier employment; and then, as demand for labor increases, wages increase."

Monetary Yardstick and Prices.

CARL SCHURZ and others have declared that because the fall of prices after 1873 does not appear to have been uniform among commodities, the cause must be found in something other than demonetization. This kind of argument is the subject of the following comment by Wharton Barker, editor of *The American*, Philadelphia:

"Some gold contractionists are striving strenuously to make it appear that gold has not appreciated, seeing full well that to admit the appreciation of gold is to admit the injustice of the gold standard. We are told that if the change in the value of commodities had been due to the appreciation of gold, then the fall of all commodities would have been alike, not in the aggregate, but in the value of each individual article, because, they add, a change in the value of money must necessarily affect everything alike. And, as prices of all commodities have not been affected equally, they assume that the decline in prices of late years is in no way due to the appreciation of gold."

"It is quite true that a change in the value of money, of the monetary yardstick by which other things are measured, must

The Supreme Court and Legal Tender.—Continued.

"The action taken by the Supreme Court in the past on the question of legal tender has shown that that body is swayed to some extent by its dependence on Congress and the President. The legal-tender act of February 25, 1862, when first passed upon by the Supreme Court, was declared to be unconstitutional as far as it sought to permit the liquidation of preexisting debts in legal-tender notes. The Court held the act to be unconstitutional and void by a majority of four to three. The Court during the argument numbered eight judges, there being one vacancy. Before the decision was rendered one judge resigned, but this judge as announced by the Chief Justice would have voted with the majority. This case was decided in the December term, 1869 (*Hepburn vs. Griswold*, 8 Wall. 603). Of course this decision would have caused endless litigation and unsettlement of values if permitted to stand. A very large number of business transactions of the war period would have been open to question. Specie payments had not been resumed and the legal-tender notes then in circulation would have been seriously affected, jeopardizing all future business. It was contended that so important a question should not be decided by a divided court which when the decision was rendered was too short of its full legal number of judges. A few weeks after the decision of *Hepburn vs. Griswold* the Court determined to hear the question reargued. In 1870 President Grant filled the two vacancies with men who could be relied on to uphold the constitutionality of the legal-tender laws of 1862. A new case was brought before the Court in December, 1870, and decided May 1, 1871. This decision, sustained by a majority of five to four, reversed the former decision. The main point in this decision was that Congress could constitutionally give to United States notes the character and quality of money. Congress, the Court said, might not be able to make money of what had no value, but it had power to enact that the Government's promises to pay money shall be, for the time being, equivalent in value to the coins of the State or multiples thereof. So it was even left open whether Congress could or could not make money of that which had no value. The necessity of the Civil War was the ground upon which the Court said that Congress constitutionally exercised this right of legal tender (*Legal-tender Cases*, 12 Wall. 457).

"The act of May 31, 1878, authorized the reissue of legal-tender notes that up to that date had been in process of retirement. The previous decision of May, 1871, seemed to settle the status of legal-tender notes already issued. But when these were retired and canceled it became a question whether the new series of notes issued under a new act in time of peace to take their places had an equal constitutionality. Another case came before the Court—that of *Juilliard vs. Greenman*—and was decided by a majority of eight to one in favor of the doctrine that the constitutionality of an act of legal tender depended upon the emergency of the State, but that Congress was the only judge of this necessity, and that therefore Congress has power, if it deems it expedient, to authorize the issue of legal-tender notes at any time. This decision was rendered in 1883. In the course of fourteen years the Supreme Court has passed three times upon this question. It first decided that it was unconstitutional to make anything but coin a legal tender. It then decided that it could make government promises to pay coin a legal tender in time of war, and last, in 1883, that Congress could make government promises to pay coin a legal tender at any time. Whether Congress can make a legal tender of that which has no value was suggested but not passed on by the Court. The question as to the validity of special contracts seems therefore to be within the constitutional power of Congress to settle by retroactive enactment which, under the previous legal-tender decisions, would be binding on the Supreme Court. Thus Congress is its own judge of the emergency and necessity requiring the passage of any law. If it decided as a Congress imbued with Populistic ideas might decide, that an emergency had arisen requiring the free coinage of silver, and that these silver dollars and all previously coined should be received in payment of all debts, dues, and contracts, regardless of special clauses, then even the present Supreme Court, if it adhered to precedent decisions, would apparently have to sustain the constitutionality of such an enactment. But if they did not—and what court is there that can not find plausible reasons for any breach of precedent?—then it would be in the power of Congress to increase the number of the Supreme Court, and of a President in accord with Congress to appoint new judges, who would render any decision required."

Maintenance of Silver Dollars at Par.

SECRETARY CARLISLE of the Treasury Department, in a letter to James P. Helm, of Louisville, Ky., makes answer to the question, how the silver dollars which contain a quantity of bullion commercially worth only about 53 cents each are maintained at a parity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the Government does not directly redeem them or the certificates issued upon them in gold. Mr. Carlisle writes:

"All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the

Monetary Yardstick and Prices.—Continued.

affect all commodities alike, but it does not follow by any means that a lengthening of the monetary yardstick should be followed by a fall in prices of all commodities in equal degree, or that a shortening of the monetary yardstick would cause an advance in the prices of all commodities in a like ratio. Indeed, that a change in the value of money should have a like effect on the price of everything is quite impossible, for the value of money is but one factor in fixing prices. We have not only to consider the length of the monetary yardstick, but the length of the thing measured as well. Thus a failure of the wheat crop must tend to increase the purchasing power of the bushel of wheat, and unless the monetary yardstick is coincidentally stretched with the increased purchasing power of wheat, the money price will advance. But if the monetary yardstick is coincidentally stretched and in equal degree with the stretching of the real purchasing power of wheat, consequent on its scarcity, then there will be no change of price, and wheat will appear to have remained stable in price while all other products have fallen. But none the less, the appreciation of money will have affected the price of wheat equally with the price of other products, altho to all appearances the price of wheat has not been affected at all. It has been affected in that the advance in price that otherwise would have occurred as a result of its scarcity has been nullified by the advance in the price of gold, the measure.

"What would occur in this suppositional case is happening in an infinitude of circumstances every day, and consequently the movement of prices is anything but equal. In short, two factors affect prices: change in the actual value, that is, purchasing power of the things measured, and changes in the length of the monetary yardstick. It is clear that if the thing measured grows in value with the monetary yardstick, there can be no change in price, and thus it is that we find such irregular fluctuations in prices, for changes in the real value of the things measured constantly tend to minimize or aggravate the effect of changes in the value of money on prices."

The Mexican Dollar Argument.

THE *Denver Times* disposes of the Mexican-dollar argument against free coinage in the following manner:

THE MEAT OF THE ARGUMENT.

CAMP SILVER, August 10, 1896.

Messrs. Phil Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.:

FRIEND PHIL: Your offer of 50 cents' worth of meat and a Mexican dollar in exchange for an American dollar received, but I can do better with our home butcher. He offers 50 cents' worth of meat and \$2 worth of Portuguese 3 per cent. gold bonds in exchange for a silver dollar.

Our butcher says the bonds must be good, as Portugal has been on a gold standard since 1853 (twenty years before the other enlightened nations of Europe) and its national debt has only increased 100 per cent. since that date. Average wages paid all artisans in Portugal is 17 cents per day.

In your former letter you told me that all we needed was a little gold, improved "banking facilities," and "confidence."

Portugal has a "little gold," the world has had its "improved banking facilities" since 1853, and I can supply the "confidence," so the bonds are certainly good.

Our home butcher says he will continue to give 50 cents' worth of meat and \$2 of Portuguese gold bonds after Bryan is elected. Will you guarantee to give 50 cents' worth of meat and a Mexican dollar in exchange for an American silver dollar after Bryan is elected?

Yours truly,

JOHN FAIRPLAY.

P. S.—I see the *London Times* quotes Mexican bonds at 94½; Portuguese 3 per cent. gold bonds at 26¼.

Watson Defends Populism.

THOMAS E. WATSON, the Populist candidate for Vice-President, made a characteristic speech, September 16, in Lincoln, Nebr. Mr. Watson enthusiastically praised Bryan in his home town, considering it his duty, however, as leader of his party, to stand boldly for all the Populist issues in this campaign: Federal taxes on wealth, not on consumption; government ownership of railroads, government currency, etc. Mr. Watson declared that the work of contracting the currency began before the demonetization of silver in 1873, that the supply of money is getting smaller and the demand for money is getting greater, and that more money is needed:

"They say that we don't want any cheap money; we don't want any dishonest money. They say that we don't want any 53-cent dollars. Well, we don't, and there is no danger of us getting any, either. You tell me that the amount of silver in a

Maintenance of Silver Dollars at Par.—Continued.

passage of the act of 1878, now amounting to more than \$433,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the Government and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract between the parties. They belong to the Government when coined, and they are paid out by the Government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds, and receive from the people at a parity with gold in the payment of all public use and demands.

"The Government has made no discrimination whatever between the coins of the two metals, gold having been paid on its coin obligations when gold was demanded and silver having been paid when silver was demanded. Under this policy the coinage has been so limited by law and the policy of the Treasury Department that the amount coined has not become so great as to drive the more valuable coin, gold, out of use, and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system; and so long as the two metals are of unequal commercial value, as the ratio established by law, this limitation upon the coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the maintenance of their parity in effecting exchanges. It constitutes the principal safeguard for the protection of our currency against the depreciation which the experience of all countries has shown would otherwise result from the attempt to use two legal-tender coins of the same denomination but of unequal value. If the limitation were removed, confidence in the ability of the Government to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of the coins would be destroyed, and the parity would be lost long before the amount of silver coinage had become really excessive. With free and unlimited coinage of silver on account of private individuals and corporations the Government would be under no moral obligation to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so, because the volume of overvalued silver forced into the circulation by a legal-tender provision would soon expel gold from the country, or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to secure and hold in the Treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation. In order to maintain the parity under such conditions, the Government would be compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars or their paper representatives whenever demanded; just as it now exchanges gold for its own notes when demanded; and, as the coinage of silver dollars would be unlimited and therefore constantly increasing, a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible to continue the process of redemption.

"The implied obligation of the Government to preserve the value of the money which it coins from its own bullion and for its own use, and which it forces its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services, has been supplemented by two statutory declarations which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy. The act of July 14, 1890, after providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should, under such regulations as he might prescribe, redeem the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, declares that it is 'the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law,' and the act of November 1, 1893, again declares it to be 'the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.'

"With knowledge of these assurances, the people have received those coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their Government, and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity. The public has been satisfied that, so long as our present monetary system is preserved, the Government will do whatever its moral obligations and express declarations require it to do, and, very largely in consequence of this confidence in the good faith of the Executive authorities, the silver coins have not depreciated in value.

"It is not doubted that whatever can be lawfully done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals will be done whenever it becomes necessary, and altho silver dollars and silver certificates have not, up to the present time, been received in exchange for gold, yet, if the time shall ever come when the parity can not be otherwise maintained, such exchanges will be made."

THERE are almost as many kinds of fusion as there are sovereign States, and confusion was at latest advices far in the lead.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

"LOOK here," said the Bryan man, "you fellows have no right to call yourselves the National Democracy."

"Well," answered the Palmer man, "just to oblige you, as far as I am concerned, I won't call it that any more. How would it do to call ourselves the Rational Democracy?"

But the other man, being a Bryan man, was still discontented.—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

Watson Defends Populism.—Continued.

silver dollar is worth only 53 cents, and I will tell you that I don't care whether it is worth that or not. It makes no difference to me what the silver in it is worth so the silver dollar will do for me what another man's dollar will do for him. You say that the gold in a gold dollar is worth a dollar while silver is not. Why is it that the gold in a gold dollar is worth a dollar while silver is not? Why is it that the gold in a gold dollar is worth a dollar? Because the law says so. . . .

"We say that the coinage of silver will only help the people to the extent that it increases the amount of money. We say that you can't start with falling prices at 1873. You have got to go back further than that. You have got to go back to 1866 and 1867, when they began to burn up your paper money."

We quote further from the New York *World's* report of the speech:

"Now, I see that Mr. Bourke Cockran in his argument says that a dollar will buy more now than it ever bought, and he says that that ought to make the laborers pleased with the present situation. I say that is the reason why the laborer should be displeased with the present situation. Everything you buy is a product of labor, and if you can buy a larger amount of the commodities now that are produced by labor with a dollar, are you not buying a larger share of what labor produces with the dollar than you ever did before? Can it be a pleasant situation for the laborer that his commodity is going at a smaller value than ever before? If his labor, his commodity goes down, won't he go down, too?

"Mr. Cockran says, 'How will rising prices help labor?' Mr. McKinley says that what the laborer wants is to have a high tariff. I have found other Republicans that believe in a high tariff, and you believe in it with McKinley because it gives higher prices, don't you, now? Or because it gives lower prices—just take which horn of the dilemma you want to! Pay your money and take your choice. If you mean that it makes lower prices, tell me why Mr. Mark Hanna wants lower prices for his goods. If it makes higher prices, tell me why Major McKinley and Bourke Cockran do not agree that you have got to pay higher prices. Boys, you ought to agree. If tariff makes higher prices it will do what the silver craze will do. You say that higher prices are what you want, and that is what the silver men say. We proudly stand for this idea. . . .

"The good Master said that the tree might be judged by its fruit. I ask my good friends, the Republicans, if the system was not adopted for the purpose of giving a benefit to the American laborer, what was it adopted for? And if it was adopted for that purpose, has it done what it was intended to do? And, if not, do you think one hundred years is long enough to try it in?

"You can not restore the government of the people by the people and for the people until you strike down the basis of class legislation. They say we are Anarchists. Why? Because we want to go back to the system of our fathers, the system that Jefferson and Jackson wanted. Then I enrol myself along with the Anarchists. The government of my fathers is good enough for me; the Jeffersonian system is good enough for me.

"The Populists say, let us create silver money, but don't stop at that; they go further than my Democratic friends. They say you can not cure the ills of the body politic until you put out at least enough paper money of the Government to take the place of the greenback money they burned up. Restore what you have taken away from the people, and then the people will have what they used to have—a good Government. Mr. Bourke Cockran says Bryan wants to take something from somebody and give it to somebody. If a horse-thief has got my horse I don't think I am doing an injustice to the horse-thief to take my horse back. The classes have stolen from the people under the form of law an undue proportion of the amount of wealth produced in this country, and the object of the Populist Party is to restore the stolen goods.

"Now, fellow citizens, we don't look for any help from the East or North. The South realizes that we can not win this fight alone, and our friends ought to realize it can not do it alone. A community of interests ought to make a community of principle. And I am here from the South to tell the people of Nebraska that the people of Georgia are ready to pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor that if the West will stand by the South we will not stop this fight until we secure the overthrow of the class of legislation. I am here to say to your people that we look upon you as our brothers. The hatreds of the war have passed away. A new generation has sprung up to whom the war is nothing but a memory. We have got a Democratic crime of 1893 to match the Republican crime of 1873. We have got a Wilson bill that was so bad that Cleveland would not sign it, to match the McKinley bill. One is the echo of the other, and we never had a reform Administration which was so utterly antagonistic for us in the South as was the Administration of Cleveland."

MARK HANNA proposes to beat Mr. Bryan with a millionaire's club.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

LETTERS AND ART.

ZOLA'S PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

EMILE ZOLA'S fight for admission into the French Academy and his repeated failure are not due to merely personal considerations. His talents are recognized and his personal character is not a bar to admission. The question raised is one that pertains to the moral quality of his literary aims and methods, and it is Zola as the representative of an idea, the head of a school, who has been rejected by the Academy. Such, at least, is the view taken by R. E. S. Hart, who writes for *The Fortnightly Review* (August), under the title given above. He proceeds, therefore, to analyze Zola's works, especially "his chief and stupendous work, 'The History of the Rougon-Macquart Family,'" for the purpose of ascertaining and describing just what that philosophy of life is. By a minute diagnosis of the religious consciousness of mankind, Zola has hoped to probe to their depths the best solutions mankind has offered of the problems of existence and destiny. The Rougon-Macquart series but prepared the way for Lourdes and Rome. In the last volume of that series, one of the characters, Doctor Pascal, sums up the theory of life which, in Mr. Hart's opinion, is also M. Zola's, as evinced in all his works more or less clearly. Mr. Hart writes as follows:

"First, we may note that the man to whom Zola has entrusted the task of summing up the whole situation, of describing the bearing and intention of the great drama he has unfolded before us—a drama which, according to him, is a type writ small of the whole large world process—is a man of science and a physician. We may, therefore, take it for granted that the point of view will be largely scientific and material. This man has amassed and noted down all the various facts bearing on the lives of the members of the Rougon-Macquart family. He has traced its origin from the tainted source in old Tante Dide, marking its various phases and developments in the different branches as they ramify through all sections of French society and pass through various circumstances and stations. He has included in its genealogical tree all the manifold types of mankind—ministers, financiers, prostitutes, miners, peasants, as they stand out for a moment amid the blind whirl of that glittering, gaudy, corrupt, bombastic, pleasure-seeking monstrosity the Second French Empire, till at last the crash at Sedan and Metz, and the sway of the Republic, permit him to gather up the broken threads and take stock of the lessons this spectacle has taught him. He has sought long for a theory by which to bind together these various data, and at last, after many attempts, he has constructed one which fairly answers to his requirements. And, finally, it is this which, together with the facts it explains, he communicates to his niece, at the crisis of his and her fates, in the lone midnight, to the accompaniment of thunder and lightning, and under the most dramatic circumstances of which M. Zola's keen perception of the dramatic in human life can lay hold.

"The Old Curse, or Fate, or Necessity, of the early Greek dramatists reappears once more in the modern guise of the doctrine of Heredity. The original nervous taint of the ancestress passes into the descendants and takes on itself various forms, as its primal force is modified by other traits inherited from different ancestors, or by its reaction on different sets of circumstances. Each man is, in fact, the epitome of his various ancestors, and the special form his development takes is due to the position in life in which he finds himself. Whether in this bundle of old rags inherited from the dead which constitutes the human individual, one special ancestor absorb the rest and live afresh in the new person; or whether we find in the same man a tug of war as it were between his two parents, where now the one prevails and now the other; or whether the new being emerges an entirely fresh substance, like water from oxygen and hydrogen, and nature once more prove more subtle than art; or whether the action of a new environment kill the old man in us and develop hitherto unsuspected characteristics, so that some unheard-of ancestor appear and peep through the windows of our eyes; all these cases yet have one thing in common, that in them, as in

the characters of Æschylus, all free-will and power of self-determination is removed from the finite center, and is relegated to the region of the outward and the objective; and we have grave cause for fearing, with Mr. Bradley, lest the world be really nothing but that 'uneasily ballet of bloodless categories.' Heredity and Circumstances (with capital letters) are the 'Lords of Life.'"

Mr. Hart acknowledges that it is possibly unfair to read Zola's real feelings into the utterances of Dr. Pascal, and recalls the fact that the Doctor himself, at the end of his life, throws doubt on his theories and takes refuge in "an intense faith in the power of life to solve the problem by itself." But the theory fits the facts brought out in the Rougon-Macquart series, and Mr. Hart proceeds to criticize it as follows:

"Now, if we care to give nicknames, such a theory as this may be styled materialism or naturalism, or some other 'ism' of the bunch. But whatever we name it, the important fact to be remembered about it is, that it practically denies to humanity the power of shaping its own destiny. The bloodless categories or laws, or qualities, stand in the background, and the forefront of the picture is merely the endless variety of their play and interaction. The charge that is brought against materialism and the theories founded on it by Schopenhauer are also applicable in the present case. Of the two terms in relation presented in experience, the subject and the object, the former has been reduced to the latter. In all experience we never find these two apart, and the one is as necessary and as real as the other. What right, then, have we to break through that relation either to the advantage of the one or the other? M. Zola, in fact, like many scientific men, has attempted to show that mind is nothing but a mode of matter, tho he never uses these terms, and tho he has served up the old dish so beautifully and artistically seasoned that we think we have never tasted it before; and the same answer has to be made to him in the rough, as it has been made to so many before him, that his procedure is unjustifiable; that there is never an object without a subject; that the relation can not be transcended to the advantage of one term; or if it is possible to transcend it at all, we shall arrive at a whole which is neither the one nor the other, but which sums up in itself the characteristics of both, of which it is the final explanation. And we shall find, as we go into some of the details of M. Zola's treatment, that he too, in his faithful observation of the facts of life, has been obliged to introduce particulars which are at absolute variance with his theory. Expel nature with a pitchfork, and yet she returns; exclude mind from its rightful place by the most rigid theory, and rigidity itself becomes flexible, and under the new name up again comes smiling the old fact. M. Zola is too acute an observer of life to keep within the bounds prescribed him by his own philosophy."

The writer then develops the thought of the last sentence quoted above, by examining in detail the careers of some of Zola's characters—Eugene Rougon, Pauline Quenu, Abbé Mouret, Jean Macquart, Angelique Rougon—to show how the play of circumstances is modified and overcome by the power of free-will and personality. He then concludes his analysis in the following strain:

"This, then, is the side emphasized by M. Zola: Man is hardly higher than the animals. But there is another side. There is in him the possibility, hardly developed in most men, of something better; the possibility of governing himself and controlling circumstances, of becoming his true self, and entering on his birthright as a man. Few men have gone very far in this conquest of the world and self—both aspects of the same struggle. But in the few instances we have analyzed above, M. Zola, in spite of his narrow theory, has given us the facts. The charge made against Shakespeare by some enthusiast, that he never drew a saint, can not be applied to M. Zola. The Abbé Mouret is M. Zola's St. Anthony. And besides these more prominent personages who become to some degree 'lords of themselves and of Fate,' we find others with smaller amounts of moral organization and control over their passions, partial men, but still higher than the Nanas and Buteaus. Claude Lantier, the abortive genius, the founder of a new school of painting, in his passionate devo-

tion to truth and nature, which leads him to a self-inflicted death when he grasps the fact that he can never become the evangelist of the movement he has inaugurated, is somewhat more than a mere series of events. His wife, the sad, resigned Christine, with her womanly devotion to her big child-husband, rises higher than the ordinary woman. Mme. Caroline, Hélène Mouret, Pascal and Clotilde, are all characters that show conclusively enough that M. Zola was aware of the fact that man may transform the original *bête humaine*. But as he takes his stand as a Realist upon the 'is' of life, he only gives us passing glimpses of the 'ought to be,' which, in another sense is the only real 'is.' But in actual life the 'ought' is but the shadow of the future, not yet a substance.

"And he who flagged not in the earthly strife,
From strength to strength advancing, only he,
His soul well knit, and all his battles won,
Mounts and that hardly to eternal life."

"It is this truth which, as M. Zola sees well, needs emphasis. Most of our moral characters are but the results of habits and circumstances, and if we can not praise them, neither can we consistently blame the vicious, who can plead the same as an excuse. We are all but passions. As Spinoza showed long ago, the ordinary man is in bondage, a finite being with merely an inclination like other finite beings, *in suo perseverare*. But, as Spinoza in the last book of his ethics pointed out, there is in him also the possibility of freedom, if he is strong enough to follow the upward path."

A PAINTER OF ARCTIC SCENES.

IT is not often that a noted explorer turns painter and achieves as great fame in art as in travel. Julius von Payer, who shared the dangers of three expeditions into the Arctic regions, one of which he commanded and which resulted in the discovery of Franz-Josef Land, has since devoted himself so successfully to the reproduction on canvas of the scenes of the far North that the Munich Academy bestowed on him the highest award of merit in 1883, the Paris Salon gave him another gold medal in 1887, and a third came to him from the Paris Exhibition in 1889. We extract the following passages from an article in *The Magazine of Art* by Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch:

"'Never retreat'—the motto of one of Payer's pictures—might be taken also as the painter's watchword, and the sufficient expression of the man. A painter of very great talent and highly appreciated in the artist-world, Payer did not devote himself to pictorial art till almost late in life; only after his return from his last expedition to the Arctic regions did he cease to be the distinguished amateur and take up painting as a profession.

"Payer was born at Schönan, near Teplitz. Being destined by his family to a military career, he was sent to study at the school for cadets at Wiener-Neustadt. A book given to him as a prize stirred his soul to a passion for travel. It was a 'Life of Franklin;' and from the day when he first read it he promised himself that he too would push northward and carry on the task that Franklin had so gloriously begun. And all his life through Payer has never ceased to regard Franklin as the model he fain would copy and the man he most admires. And he has depicted his death in one of his best-known works.

"Payer, while still an officer in the army, was sent as guide to an expedition to the summits of the Ortler and Adamello Alps. Was it there that the sight of the eternal snows and the infinite blue horizon first gave him the idea of the pole to be conquered? Or was it really and always Franklin? At any rate, soon after this, Payer, in 1869, joined the second German expedition to the Arctic regions.

"In sledges, along the coast of Greenland, he reached the 77th degree of north latitude. In latitude 73° he ascended Cape Brocruys, and from its summit saw from afar Franz-Josef fjord. His discovery was the chief result of the expedition.

"After a second expedition in 1871, in the course of which he reached latitude 70°, Payer took the command of the great Austrian expedition which led to the discovery of Franz-Josef Land.

"On his return from this third expedition, Payer, loaded with honors and distinctions, quite unexpectedly retired from the service to devote himself entirely to painting. The memory of the

intensely luminous and shifting pearly tints of the Arctic sky and the solemn, blue polar night haunted his mind, and he became a painter in order to record the splendor and the wonders he had seen. . . .

"Fine technique, broad and solid handling, with masterly sobriety of effect in color and figure movement—these form the note of Payer's work; and his pictures, which are in the highest degree impressive, have from the first met with general approval. Payer has painted in succession 'The Bay of Death'—the abandonment of the boat—'The Death of Franklin,' and 'Divine Service.' Then in 1892 Payer added to his series of pictures representing the episodes of Arctic adventure that bearing the legend 'Never Retreat,' which lights up, with its fascinating intensity, the somewhat gloomy gallery of modern paintings at the Vienna Museum. This picture was a commission from the Emperor Franz-Josef."

BLISS CARMAN WRITES AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

WHEN a man begins on his autobiography he is supposed to be about ready to die. But no one need fear that the joy of living has departed from Bliss Carman's heart. His autobiography sounds very little like a "last will and testament." To begin with, it is addressed "To Mr. Gilder's Office Cat," Mr. Gilder being the editor of *The Critic*. It seems that Mr. Gilder wrote to Carman for facts on which to base a sketch of the poet's life, and, after "considerable coaxing," has secured permission to publish what he received just as written. Here it is:

"To Mr. Gilder's Office Cat:

"DEAR TOM: A little bird (whose life pray spare!) tells me that you desire the main facts in the life of a certain minor bard. A smile of the broadest Cheshire overspreads my countenance as I bethink me what a beautiful tale I could unfold for your credulous sympathy if only I dared. But what dealer in fiction ever had the courage of his imagination? Not I, indeed. In the first place, you must know that this particular bardling is fallen upon sad and evil days of late, being accounted by his fellow a monstrous egotistic and overrated person. This is good for him, as for all poets and artistic souls; never was a race more in need of humility than they. Therefore I warn you give him not too much of the velvet over your claw. Now I, being cognizant of certain things, recount them to you badly, to be dressed again in your most melodious or heartbreaking strain as you see fit—as the moonlight may encourage you and bootjacks allow.

"He was born (since one must condescend to become earthly somewhere on this earth) at Fredericton, on the St. John River, in New Brunswick, April 15, 1861. His father was one William Carman, a lawyer, whose life is much better worth preserving than ever his son's will be—a man of —. But you don't want that, fine tho it is. His mother, who gave him his first name, was of the Bliss family of Concord, Mass. All his people were of Loyalist descent. He was educated—or, rather, he went to school (until 1878) to George R. Parkin, the Imperial Federationist, whom he considers after many years the greatest teacher he has ever known. He graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1881, with some honors. But his chief memory of those days is of an ideal home beside an idyllic river, the indulgent love of many friends and the hatred of no one. Later years, until 1888, he spent in private reading and study at Edinburgh and Harvard. Also, he has taught school (which he vows the most odious of all human occupations), read law, and followed the engineer's compass in the field. In 1890 he went to New York for a few days and remained three years or thereabout, as office editor of *The Independent*. Also, he has been connected with *The Cosmopolitan* and *The Atlantic*, on temporary engagements; and in the spring of 1894 he was guilty of starting *The Chap-Book*, which he conducted for two or three months, and with which he expects to be credited (or taxed) for years to come, tho he has long since condoned that undertaking.

"Then his works!

"November, 1893—'Low Tide on Grand Pré,' first edition, C. L. Webster & Co.; March, 1894, second edition, Stone & Kimball. September, 1894—'Songs from Vagabondia,' with Richard Hovey, Copeland & Day. March, 1895—'A Seamark: a Thren-

ody for R. L. Stevenson,' Copeland & Day. October, 1895—'Behind the Arras: A Book of the Unseen,' Lamson, Wolfe & Co.

"This volume, you see, carries out the plan on which 'Low Tide' was published—a number of small volumes, each containing work of a given sort. Sea ballads, elegies, other ballads, already done and printed in magazines and elsewhere, will finally be collected in volumes by themselves. This spares a kindly public the effort of reading a fat book at one sitting (also it spares the author the pain of not having it read at all).

"In the last few years your aspirant has spent much of his winters in Washington, and much of his summers on Grand Pré. Partly because they are beautiful places, and more because his friends are there.

"And the wheel!

"He cherishes a black, bitter, benighted bigotry against that harmless but undignified conveyance. And seeing trousered women ride through the streets of Boston, he is given to curse. Not while he has strength to dip a paddle in a mill pond, or intellect enough remaining to count a stack of poker chips, will he forsake these infinite amusements for any base utilitarian thing such as wheels. Bicycles are only fit for children and letter-carriers. The moment a gentleman puts his leg over one of them, he becomes a 'gent.'

"Now, Tom, for Heaven's sake, chew this up well. The artist must be egotistic; but his name should be suppressed. Because he feels acutely, he imagines he is an entity or some such thing. He is not. He is nobody. And he ought to be kept strictly in private life. Let his work stand or fall on its own worth. He himself, like all his fellows, passes to the dust and the shadow. And if you will look for the source of this man's attempts at poetry, you will find them in Emerson and Arnold and Swinburne, and most of all in Browning. There is little influence of any others. His first poem of any consequence was printed in *The Atlantic* ('Low Tide on Grand Pré') in 1889, and it was not until about 1886 that he began to fit words together into lines.

"Enough? More than enough, I am sure. And for all your courtesy I know that this poetaster is grateful, for he has come in the last eight years of his residence in this country to regard it almost as the home of his adoption. It is in a way 'The Return of the Native' for him, for all his enthusiasm for Canada. And the heart within him is much divided in affection, when patriotism is in the one balance and friendship in the other."

"UNDER THE DAISIES."

THE popular song of the above name has a story. It is not very much of a story, but it is not without interest, and, such as it is, it is told by Ella A. Giles in *Demorest's Family Magazine*, along with the less interesting stories of several other popular songs. It runs as follows:

"One feels almost disappointed on learning that the song 'Under the Daisies' did not have its origin in some deep personal emotion, some sense of tragic and irreparable loss on the part of its author. It was written by Mrs. Hattie Tyng Griswold, of Columbus, Wis., when she was about twenty-two years of age. This was in 1863 or 1864. It was first published in the *New York Home Journal*, then edited by N. P. Willis, and the leading literary paper of the country. Very widely copied, the poem attracted much attention. It reads as though penned by some one in the deepest grief; yet Mrs. Griswold has said that such was not the case. However, sympathy and sorrow must have stirred very profoundly the mind of a young woman who, unfamiliar with death, could produce lines so tender, touching, and soulful. Many persons whose thought and experience it voiced had learned it by heart before it was ever sung; it was in this way that Millard, the composer, procured it from a friend. The words, naturally, were changed somewhat from the original, and, as Mrs. Griswold expressed it, it lost its rhythm and returned to her once 'limping' quite sadly. It was at this period of its travels that True Williams made an etching to accompany it as published in *The Art Journal*, and the editor admitted that the poem was 'supplied from the excellent memory of a friend,' the author being unknown. Even Millard did not know who wrote the verses, and he told Mrs. Griswold that he did not know for twenty years,

when he learned through Ella Wheeler, of Wisconsin, who is now Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, of New York city. With her natural loyalty to a sister poet, Ella Wheeler secured from Millard a promise to attach Mrs. Griswold's name to any further editions of the sheet music which might appear. Whether Mrs. Griswold's name has ever appeared with the music or not, the writer does not know.

"Pathetic episodes have again and again been described to Mrs. Griswold in connection with the song. One day, wandering in an old cemetery alone, she was startled by coming suddenly upon a part of her own verses cut on a tombstone. A young girl in Milwaukee, a leading church soprano, who had been in the habit of singing it with her brother and sister, asked them on her deathbed to sing it to her. 'Oh, let me hear it at the last,' she said, 'and always think of me as lying under the daisies—

"'The beautiful, beautiful daisies,
The snowy, snowy daisies.'"

"An intimate friend of Mrs. Griswold once wrote to her from a little back-country place where she attended a funeral in which the husband was the only mourner. He had requested that it be sung, and it was, most effectively, by a chorus of young fresh voices, which filled the place and echoed softly across the field of daisies visible from the open windows. 'The tune, the words, the voices, the whole scene, were fraught with divine meaning,' wrote the passer-by. 'A storm of sobs broke the silence which followed.

"'I bless my God with a breaking heart
For that grave enstarred with daisies,
The beautiful, beautiful daisies,
The snowy, snowy daisies.'"

A FRENCH ARTIST ON ART AND ART-CRITICISM.

M. G. DUBUFE makes a very lively, eloquent, and charming contribution to the philosophy of art in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris, August 15). An artist, he speaks for artists, and, *inter alia*, pungently voices what so many of them feel concerning the misconceptions of mere "littery gents" who write of things artistic. His article is long; but it is full of suggestion for artists, critics, and laymen.

M. Dubufe begins by declaring that to every lofty and sincere mind art is "above all, and always, an act of faith." He proceeds:

"To love and to believe—is not this the true motive of thought and action? . . . Verily there is a religion of art; and there is no art without a religion of the spirit, which is the ideal. . . . Art is nothing if not a form of love. . . . And if art is, in truth, nothing but a rare and superior puissance of loving, that is to say, of knowing through love the mysterious beauty of things, and of reproducing *in spirit* the work of nature, then workmanship, method, or style (*métier*) is the precise faculty of transforming the material into accord with that spirit—the gift of molding into perfect forms the dreams and feelings of the artist. Not at any price must we dissociate these terms; to do so is to insure intellectual stagnation and consequent nonentity. Emotion is independent of effort, and anterior to it; but if there is no effort, if there is default of culture and of labor, emotion can not be formulated, it is dead. On the other hand, if emotion stops, if the idea is absent, the finest craftsmanship in the world can not galvanize that corpse, a work of art without faith.

"I believe that, so understood, these terms, Art and Workmanship, so seemingly antagonistic in the view of superficial minds, are linked in indivisible unity. There is no work of art without this quasi-sexual union of spirit and form. . . . Art is simply a prolonged ascension; and the arts—architecture, sculpture, painting, poetry, or music—howsoever distinct they may be in their applications, are only diverse manifestations of a single sentiment, of, so to say, a central truth; because they tend unceasingly toward one supreme unity of ideal—the expression of life through dissimilar but ever simpler-growing means. In this sense we are justified in saying that the arts are nothing but the higher forms of feeling, and that artists are special beings, veritable *re-creators* of life in forms, in colors, in sounds, and in ideas."

The theory here is not entirely original, of course. It has been "in the air" of the art world for long; and it is very different from the conceptions of most professors of esthetics. Painters—probably all French painters—will indorse it with enthusiasm. But the literary critic of art will be apt to question it, if not directly to combat it; therefore M. Dubufe "goes for" the literary critic thus:

"Writers have written exquisitely or profoundly *à propos* of the arts rather than of them, in the name of literature which is an art also, and a fine art; tho only when its professors do *not* set out to discourse of the arts! They speak beside the mark—so often, nearly always!—without any intimate understanding of the arts, or of that which artists, by instinct or reason, believe to be the very life and essence of art. In fact we artists speak another language. What is it they (the critics) wish us to understand? We give them 'sensibilities.' They answer us with reasonings and judge us by reason! Art is not to be judged from a point of view which comprehends neither its origin nor its *raison d'être*. 'Art-criticism,' said M. F. Brunetière, 'begins at the very point where the contact of art and literature ceases!' I, who am only a painter, would simply remark: Writers don't understand the fundamental verities of art. They will not forgive me this temerity? I hasten to explain: I know well that the erudition of some and the ingenious penetration of others has enabled them in certain cases to strengthen and to influence artists; they have opened the way and prepared the ground for new departures. Moreover, I do not deny the just rights nor the complete liberty of criticism, but only its final utility from the point of view of the artist. I fear, in fact, that by force of muddling and confusing of ideas, the writers have done only the worst possible service to artists, by estranging them from their real business. What we want of them is that they should feel, that they should see our emotion moving in our craftsmanship, that they should grasp our mind in our work; in a word, that they should not judge our ideas, save as they are realized in line, or as we vesture them in color and sound. Futile ambition! The public measure our talent by their fancies, by the fads of the day, often by a guess at the time a work took to execute, by an appointment broken or kept, by good or bad digestion. Is criticism any more equitable? It judges us according to theories and systems, and no one takes pains to judge the work apart from the man—notwithstanding that in the merest equity this should be done. The world demands a special education in him who speaks of mechanics or of farming; but, without any preparation, without the slightest intellectual capacity, everybody claims the right of laying down the law on painting, or sculpture, or music. Why this difference of treatment, and why this absurdity? They should learn to see and to understand, methinks, as they would learn to dig. Only, it is more difficult. . . . There is for us artists more comprehension of art, more insight into our workmanship, more ideas and more justice, even if he expresses an opinion contrary to ours, in two lines of Fromentin than in a whole chapter of Taine! [Fromentin, we may remind the reader, was a very able painter who wrote yet abler books about art.] . . . It always seems to us that, outside of archeological and historical departments, criticism, even the most equitable and even the best informed, is a little beside the truth, seeing that it ignores emotion. What is to be done? Smile, perhaps, for fear of being angry, and pass on our way."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Manner of Composition of Great Writers.—In an editorial in the *Minneapolis Times* we find gathered together, in close compass, some characteristics of many well-known authors:

"'Vathek,' a small volume of over two hundred pages, was written at one sitting, when Beckwith was only twenty-two years of age. It was a wonderful Arabian romance, and is universally conceded a place among the classics of the English language. There was 'Rasselas,' written within a week; Fenelon's 'Telemachus' was composed within three months, and Adam Smith used to dictate to an amanuensis as he walked about his study. But these are exceptions. The greatest literary compositions, as a rule, are wrought out with the most painstaking care and laborious solicitude. Southey, who had his twenty-four hours

divided off with scrupulous exactness, considered that he had done his day's work when he had written four quarto pages of history. Macaulay laid out a plan for his History of England, under which it required two years of solid work and the 'turning over of hundreds of thousands of pamphlets.' 'When the materials are ready,' he says, 'and the history mapped out in my mind, I ought to write on an average two of my pages daily.' George Eliot's daily task was said to be four pages. Howells is said to have written the life of Lincoln from the proof-sheets, and R. H. Stoddard composes with equal slowness. Addison was careful about the little minutiae of style. Balzac, the greatest of French novelists, did not begrudge a whole week to a page, and the poet Gray wrote with similar care and fastidiousness. Huet, the famous archbishop of Avranches, worked but six or seven hours a day in composition and then gave up from fatigue. He wrote in that time three or four pages. Of Thackeray's style, a contemporary says: 'It was the result of the most careful and discriminating study.' Wilkie Collins was another very careful and slow writer. He would spend hours upon a page. Tasso's manuscripts, now preserved, are nearly illegible from the number of the corrections, and a page of Pope's translation of Homer is said to look as if the traditional spider had wandered across it. When Pascal was at work on 'Provençal Letters,' he frequently devoted three weeks to a single page. Some of the letters he recommenced seven or eight times. Hume was always correcting—each new edition differing from the preceding. The ancients were as careful in their work. Isocrates was employed ten years on one of his works. Pericles's oration was the result of the most careful study, and Mr. Everett was charged with having studied it in turn when he was called upon to deliver the Gettysburg oration. Virgil worked eleven years on the 'Æneid,' and pronounced it imperfect at the end of that time. What lessons of industry and patience and care these teach!"

NOTES.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS has a daughter, Miss Mildred, who is an accomplished illustrator. She studied in Paris, Rome, and London.

THE price paid for *The North American Review* at its recent sale to Mr. Munro was, according to General Lloyd Bryce's statement to *The Critic*, \$140,000.

GLADSTONE has about sixty thousand letters, received and sent by him, all arranged and docketed for his biographer, when the time for the biography comes.

FOR the serial rights of his new book, "The Seven Seas," it is rumored that Kipling received from \$11,000 to \$12,500. The rumor is not exact and not authoritative.

CHEAP editions of Browning are likely to be on the market before Christmas, so the English journals state. The copyright on much of his best works expires this year.

WILSON BARRETT'S new play, "Daughters of Babylon," is in four acts, and the scene is laid in Babylon in 608 B.C., just before the Babylonian captivity. *The St. James's Gazette* says: "It was read the other day by Mr. Barrett to Mr. William Greet and Mr. C. E. Engelbach, managers of the Lyric, who, within half an hour of the termination of the recital, handed the author a check for what we believe to be the largest amount ever paid to an English dramatist by way of advance fees."

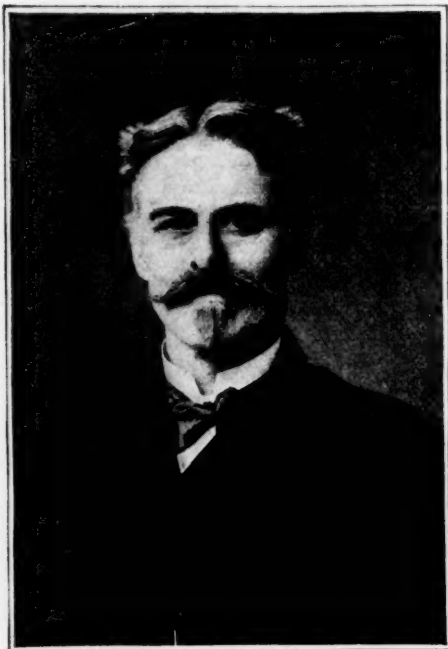
MRS. ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP (daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, sister of Julian, and wife of George Parsons Lathrop) has decided to devote her life to nursing patients. She writes of her plans as follows: "The place I intend to establish can not properly be called a hospital. There will be only three rooms, with a trained nurse and myself. My means are limited, and as I intend to carry on the work unaided for two or three years at least, until I see whether it will be a success or failure, I can not take more than two or three patients under my care. I want those who are able to walk to come to me to have their sores dressed. I do not doubt that many charitable persons would aid me, but I do not want to involve them in failure if I fail." Mrs. Lathrop is not living with her husband.

"GAIL HAMILTON," being asked some time ago by a newspaper correspondent for a sketch of her life replied: "In declining to furnish you with material for a sketch of my life for publication, I act not from caprice, but on unvarying principle. Every person has a right to his own privacy. What he himself puts before the public in book or periodical belongs to the public, which has full right to read, reject, criticize. But his personality belongs to himself. To violate this law of private right is an outrage. I deprecate no severity of literary criticism. I resent, and so far as possible, repel every interference with private right. There are many persons, perhaps, who feel differently. If any such choose to be biographized during life, their taste may be questioned, but the biographer is guiltless. I object to it utterly."

SCIENCE.

A GREAT MEETING OF SCIENTIFIC MEN.

THE annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the largest and most interesting convocation of scientific men held in this hemisphere, took place on August 24 to 29, inclusive, at Buffalo, N. Y. At the same time and place meetings were held of various affiliated scientific societies, such as the American Chemical Society, presided over



PROF. EDWARD D. COPE,
President of the American Association.

by Dr. Charles P. Dudley, the Society for Promotion of Agricultural Science, the Society of Economic Entomologists, the Geological Society, and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. These societies are all distinct from the various sections of the association itself, each of which has its own meetings and officers, as shown by the list below. Some special features of the work done at this year's meeting are thus detailed by Horace C. Hovey, in a report

to *The Scientific American* (September 12). He says:

"Some changes have been recently made, and others have been suggested, as to the management of the Association for the Advancement of Science. There has been for some time a generous rivalry between the affiliated societies and the corresponding 'sections' of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is now settled by an understanding that their work may be amicably combined hereafter. A number of constitutional changes were referred to a special committee that is to report next year. The plan tried this year will be continued, of requiring abstracts of sectional papers to be sent in at least a month in advance, to allow the issuing of a preliminary program. These papers, moreover, will henceforth be published only by title in the volume of annual proceedings, merely the presidential and vice-presidential addresses appearing in full. An important and desirable change will be that these valuable and carefully prepared addresses, instead of being crowded into the first day of the meeting, will be given on the evenings during the week, in lieu of what have been styled the 'complimentary lectures.' After a spirited discussion it was decided by a strong majority to hold the next regular meeting at Detroit, August 9, thus giving time for a full week, as required by the constitution, before the date fixed for the British Association to meet at Toronto. Resolutions were passed in favor of the early adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by an act of Congress, to take effect by the 1st of January, 1898. Action was also taken favorable to vivisection in the interests of science. A committee of five was appointed to attend the International Scientific Congress to be held next summer at St. Petersburg, Russia; namely: Professors Cope, Hall, Emerson, Rice, and Wallcott. It was agreed that the fiftieth anniversary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science should be marked by a jubilee meeting, to be held in 1898 in the city of Boston.

"The attendance this year was less than formerly, the whole number being 333, of whom 112 were new members. . . .

"A decided increase was noted in the number of papers read in

the various sections, and many of them were of an exceptionally high character, indicating progress in the main work for which this organization exists, namely, the 'advancement of science.' Some of the most valuable and important communications were too technical to interest the general reader. This was especially true in the departments of mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, and physics. The papers in the section of social and economic science, on the other hand, dealt largely with questions bearing on political and monetary matters, that attracted disproportionately the notice of the local press to the exclusion this year of papers more worthy of remark from a strictly scientific point of view."

The presiding officer of the association this year was Prof. Edward D. Cope, who holds the chair of geology in the University of Pennsylvania and is the senior editor of *The American Naturalist*. Professor Cope has an international reputation as one of the foremost of American biologists, and as a conspicuous leader of what has been called the "American school" of evolutionary theory. For next year's president, the association has chosen the veteran Harvard chemist, Prof. Wolcott Gibbs. The list of vice-presidents, each of whom is presiding officer of one of the "sections" of the association, is as follows:



PROF. WOLCOTT GIBBS,
President-Elect of the American Association.

"[Section] A, Mathematics and Astronomy, W. W. Beman, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; B, Physics, Carl Barus, of Providence, R. I.; C, Chemistry, W. P. Mason, of Troy, N. Y.; D, Mechanical Science and Engineering, John Galbraith, of Toronto, Canada; E, Geology and Geography, I. C. White, of Morgantown, W. Va.; F, Botany, George F. Atkinson, of Ithaca, N. Y.; H, Anthropology, W. J. McGee, of Washington, D. C.; I, Social and Economic Science, Richard T. Colburn, of Elizabeth, N. J."

Commercial Applications of Ozone.—"The disinfecting properties possessed by ozone," says *The Electrical World*, "have been more or less generally known for a number of years, but owing to the limited means available for its production it has until quite recently failed to receive very extensive application. According to a recent paper by M. Répin, ozone readily destroys bacteria of the various kinds to be found in drinking-water together with any organic substances which the same may contain, but leaving unchanged any medicinal properties possessed by mineral substances in solution, so that the most polluted river waters, it is claimed, may be thoroughly sterilized in a manner preferable to either boiling, which removes the air contained in the water, or by filtering, which process, altho it removes impurities in suspension, fails to act upon those which have been dissolved. The production of ozone on a commercial scale has given very satisfactory results in cases where it has been attempted, and will shortly be introduced in several of the large cities in Europe. The field is one which offers an opportunity for profitable invention, and will doubtless therefore be soon occupied by American inventors. The purifying city waters, altho perhaps not required in American to such a large extent as in European cities, yet is one which deserves serious consideration in not a few localities. The production of ozone in connection with existing water-works is worthy of investigation on the part of municipal authorities."

REDISCOVERY OF A LOST STAR.

PROF. T. J. J. SEE announces from the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., that he has rediscovered the lost companion of Sirius, a so-called "dark," or faintly luminous star, that has not been seen since 1890, when it was observed with the Lick telescope by Professor Burnham. Since that time all efforts to see it have been unavailing. We quote from Professor See's despatch to the New York *Herald* (September 6) his account of how the lost star was found. He says:

"On the morning of August 31, about half-past five o'clock, we pointed the great telescope on Sirius, and I at once entered upon examination. The air was clear from recent rains and perfectly still and the seeing magnificent. Nevertheless the brilliancy of Sirius was so great that it still blazed with extraordinary splendor, and I found the field about the large star dazzling and almost painful to the eyes.

"A search of five minutes proved unavailing, and then Mr. Douglass placed a diaphragm in the eyepiece of the telescope, so as to cut off the light of the great star.

"On placing Sirius behind the bar I soon perceived a small star of the eleventh magnitude in the field of view, and removed from Sirius by nearly 6" of arc. The observations of position, angle, and distance left no doubt of the discovery of the lost companion, but the reduction of our measures showed that while the Keplerian law of equal areas in equal times was strictly fulfilled, nevertheless the body had fallen 30° behind the position indicated by the computers, and at the same time receded to a correspondingly greater distance from the central star.

"As soon as we had once located the object it was seen with comparative ease. Mr. Douglass then recognized it, as did also Mr. Cogshall.

"Our measures were then made and found to be in substantial agreement. The position angle proved to be 219° and the distance 5.9".

"Even after the rising of the sun, which came within fifteen minutes after I had found the object, the star remained visible as a brownish yellow dot in the outer rays of the central star. We could then see it in the open field of the telescope without the use of the bar to exclude the blazing light of Sirius."

This observation, Professor See thinks, shows that the period of revolution of the dark star is about fifty-three years, instead of fifty, as had previously been supposed, and that the orbit is a great deal larger than that of the planet Uranus. The dark star is just half as large as Sirius and just about the size of our sun. It gives only one ten-thousandth of the light that Sirius has. What is this huge dark star? Says the Professor:

"It seems incredible that a body as large as our sun should have almost planetary darkness, but such is the case with this celebrated star.

"To investigate the cause of the darkness of stars of this class, of which several are known, is a great problem awaiting the attention of astronomers. The satellite of Sirius seems to be a burned-out world, which in its evolution has far outstripped that of the central body, and while we now know its mass and the nature of its motion quite thoroughly we are still ignorant of the cause of its darkness in contrast with the exclusive brilliancy of Sirius.

"I may remark that according to the direct statement of the highest astronomical authorities in antiquity, Sirius itself was fiery red in the time of the Romans, and its change of color to bluish white during the last 2,000 years is equally remarkable and equally without known explanation.

"In conclusion I may add that the existence of this dark body was first recognized in 1844 by the great German astronomer, Bessel, from the perturbations of the bright star; the unseen object was first detected visually in 1862 by Alvan Clark, the celebrated maker of our great telescopes.

"For this discovery he received the Lalande medal of the Paris Academy of Sciences. He deserves another medal for the construction of the splendid glass which has rediscovered the lost body.

"Since Monday morning further observations have been made on the dark body, with results confirmatory of our work on the

first night. Tho the atmosphere on the next morning was not nearly so steady, and the companion therefore much more difficult to observe, I could still see it.

"Even when the conditions of our atmosphere are favorable the dark body is difficult to see, but it is not the most difficult object I have seen in the clear air of Arizona with the splendid telescope of the Lowell Observatory."

TO FIND ONE'S WAY WITHOUT A COMPASS.

AN unsigned article in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 22) gives a rule still taught in the French military schools for finding one's way without a compass, by the aid of an ordinary watch, and shows how and why it is subject to error, giving some interesting instances of its right and wrong use. We translate the greater part of the article below:

"About sixty years ago, in the plains of La Beauce, it is said that the following wager was made:

"Without other guide than the sun, a chasseur furnished with a large watch was to reach a rendezvous, not visible, situated exactly 24 km. [15 miles] from his starting-point, and in a north-westerly direction making an angle of 45° with the meridian, very exactly measured.

"The wager was to be considered lost if the one who made it should not reach a point within 1,000 meters [a little over half a mile] of the given place.

"The wager was won. (It was in October.)

"Is it since that time that, in the course of instruction in orientation given to military cadets, it has often been said that a good watch may take the place of a compass? I do not know. It is a fact, however, that the following rule is laid down:

"To determine the direction of the meridian, place the watch horizontally and direct the hour hand toward the sun; the line bisecting the horary angle will point south."

"This process was perhaps recommended when the compass was a relatively dear instrument, not common in a portable form; but, ingenious and simple tho it may be, it is inapplicable when the sun can not be seen. We may suppose that nowadays when for 3 francs [60 cents] one may buy a small compass as easy to carry as a watch, no one would take the trouble to ask to what degree of approximation one might obtain his true direction with a watch and the sun.

"Bidden to defend the process that he taught to the cadets, a lieutenant, in garrison at Chalons, proposed the following proof:

"Required: to start from one of the boundaries of the camp, walk 9 km. [5½ miles] in a straight line, about face, and return to the starting-point.

"Any one returning within 800 meters [half a mile] of the starting-point, marked by a small stake, to be considered as having won.

"Let us note the results obtained on June 20, each contestant being given free choice of his hour of departure.

"Of two contestants on foot, having traversed 18 km. [11 miles] one won, the other lost, his error being 6 km. [3½ miles]. Of two contestants on horseback, being required to traverse twice this distance, or 36 km., one returned within 1,300 meters [¾ of a mile] of the starting-point; the other went entirely astray, his total lateral error exceeding 10 km. [6¼ miles].

"Such a wide difference between results was sufficient to cause doubt at once of the aptitude of the losing contestants; nevertheless all had proceeded correctly. The variation in the four results is explained by the choice of hours.

"The two losers, being desirous of lunching with their comrades, made their journey between 6 and 10 A.M. The two winners, starting later, lunched in the middle of their route. They traveled the first half from 8:30 to 10:30 A.M. and the last half from 1:30 to 3:30 P.M.

"Without having made a specialty of gnomonics they had doubtless remarked that with respect to the meridian the morning shadows are symmetrical with those of the afternoon, and they had wisely concluded that if in the morning they should deviate to the right, they would deviate to the left in the afternoon.

"They therefore rightly arranged the time of their expedition so that noon divided the whole period equally and also divided equally the time of rest between the two halves."

The author now goes on to explain that the trouble arises from the fact that while at the pole the shadow of a vertical post describes equal spaces in equal times, it does so only at the pole, and hence the rule given above for finding the pole is affected with error everywhere else except at noon, and on the equinoxes at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. The author now proceeds to give examples of corrections to be used in various cases, the correction varying with the latitude, with the declination of the sun, which changes from day to day, and with the hour of the day. But, he goes on:

"There would be little interest in the construction of such tables. A serious explorer needs to direct himself by surer means. He has good instruments.

"If, to direct his steps he has no better means than the shadow of a watch-hand, which can not be determined with certainty within two degrees, of what use are tables of corrections for fractions of degrees?

"We may remark, also, that altho it is quite easy to direct one's self by the sun when it is low in the sky, it is otherwise when it nears the zenith. We are then exposed to considerable errors of observation."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAN A RIFLE-BALL BE DEVIATED BY ELECTRICITY?

THE report of experiments in Europe regarding the deviation of projectiles by electric currents, after having done duty in countless journals at home and abroad, is now shown to have originated in a First of April joke published by a Swiss apostle of the "new journalism." But M. C. E. Guillaume, who tells us this in *La Nature* (August 29), shows that the *canard* had a certain basis of scientific fact; a current will certainly tend to deviate a projectile, tho the effect probably is too small to be noticed. Says M. Guillaume:

"We have not thought proper hitherto to call the attention of our readers to the *canard* that appears in our title. At the time when it made its appearance we thought that it would kill itself by its own exaggeration, but it dies hard; for the last three months it has been turning up in the press, where it has been received with particular favor. Its origin was as follows: On April 1, the *Intelligenzblatt* of Berne announced that wires traversed by an electric current acted like magnets on steel-covered projectiles fired parallel to them. The discovery had been made after the last target-firing at Winterthur, and, later, experiments were made on the firing-grounds at Thoune, with the surprising result that highly charged wires were found to attract strongly not only bullets but also artillery projectiles. It was easy to compose variations on this theme, and it was accordingly done.

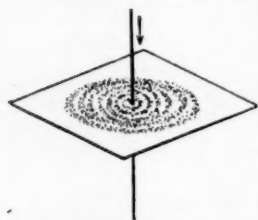


FIG. 1.—Representation of the Lines of Force around an Electric Current.

After all, the improbability was only in the exaggeration, and in a few errors evident to an electrician, but easily overlooked by persons who are confused by amperes and volts. The *Intelligenzblatt* contradicted, on April 2, the news that it had published the day before, but it was a little late; other journals had taken it up; some published the correction and others failed to do so, so that the alleged experiment at Thoune is in a fair way to become classic. It has seemed to us superfluous

to allude to the matter, but the very numerous questions that have been sent to us regarding it have shown us that a collective response would be interesting.

"The worst thing about it is that such an experiment might have been made, and that sensible action of an electric current on a steel-covered bullet is no myth. Two causes could be invoked to account for this action: an electro-magnetic and an electro-dynamic force. The electro-magnetic force would not act directly; in fact, an electric current will not attract iron, but it will exert upon it a directive action. The space surrounding a rectilinear current is the seat of a peculiar tension which we seek to materialize by saying that it contains magnetic lines of force. These lines

form circles whose centers are in the wire, so long as the space is homogeneous. But if we place in it a piece of matter more permeable than the surrounding medium, the lines of force will tend to pass in preference through this piece of matter, and as these lines are capable of exerting a mechanical force they will seek to place the permeable object in a direction such that the greatest possible length of the lines of force shall be included in it. So a rifle-ball, free to move in all directions near a wire traversed by a current, will finally place itself in such manner that its axis is tangent to a circle whose center is the cable. In every course in physics an experiment is shown that gives a clear image of the phenomenon; a vertical wire, carrying a current, traverses perpendicularly a leaf of cardboard on which iron-filings have been scattered. If friction is eliminated by giving slight shocks to the card the filings are seen to arrange themselves in circles around the conductor so as to form chains of great permeability in the direction of the lines of force (Fig. 1)."

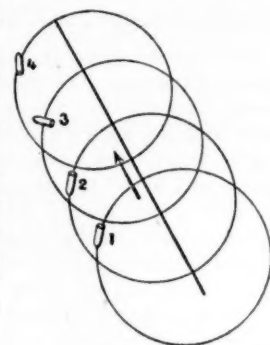


FIG. 2.—Diagram of Motion of a Ball in an Electric Field.

In the same way, M. Guillaume explains, a powerful current would act on steel rifle-balls, which would tend to place themselves perpendicular to the current, as shown in Fig. 2, where the final position is due to the combined magnetic and gyroscopic forces acting on the ball. The second or electrodynamic action alluded to above would be much more feeble still than this, and would depend on the fact that if the moving ball had an electric charge, as most objects in nature do have, it would act like an electric current and hence would be attracted or repelled according to the direction of its motion. M. Guillaume sums up as follows:

"We see, in fine, that there is a very doubtful possibility of action by a wire on any ball whatever, and a very clear possibility of such action on a steel-clad ball or an artillery projectile. The balls would not necessarily be attracted toward the cable; they would be attracted or repelled according to the fortuitous circumstances that would determine a first deviation. The conclusion is that the merit—if I may use the word—of the *canard* published by the *Intelligenzblatt* is simply that it had as starting-point a possible fact, altho it was pushed to an absurd length."

In closing, M. Guillaume quotes some very ridiculous deductions from several serious French contemporaries, including one, which is evidently a pleasantry, from the *Moniteur Industriel*, which suggests that in certain mysterious railway accidents the engine may have been thrown from the track by the telegraphic messages passing beside it. A careful perusal of the American papers might unearth some quite as ridiculous suggestions made in sober earnest.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Corrosion in Steel Ships.—"English shipping journals are discussing more than ever, just now, the question of deterioration which is taking place in ships built of steel," says *The Railroad Review*. "Managers of vessels are becoming so alarmed that they are now specifying a large portion of the work to be of iron, such as the upper decks, floors, tank tops, etc. Some of the manufacturers of steel have been making experiments to determine whether it is really the case that steel corrodes more quickly than iron. In one case experiments were carried out by means of plates of various thicknesses being exposed in both fresh and salt water for periods from one month up to a couple of years, with the result that the steel plates exposed for a period up to six months corroded much faster than the iron ones, but after that the advantage lay with the steel, those exposed for two years being in a much better condition than the iron ones. It is claimed also that ships built of steel within the last few years do not show the same inclination to corrode, from the fact that the manufacture of steel is better understood. None of the associations of naval architects have given this subject serious attention, altho it would seem that there is room for careful research regarding it."

A NOVEL METHOD OF TRAINING.

ACCORDING to the Boston *Evening Transcript*, Prof. Elmer E. Gates, of Washington, has invented and put into practise a novel method of storing up in the brain of his infant child a vast number of impressions received through each one of the senses, so that the brain will be more fully prepared to receive color impressions in after-life than the average artist, more quick to appreciate differences of tone than the ordinary musician, and so on. Whether the results will correspond with the inventor's anticipations time alone can show, but meanwhile his method is interesting. Says *The Transcript's* correspondent:

"Soon after his baby was born the psychologist began, as the first training, to develop the brain-cells controlling his senses of heat and cold. Each day he was placed into a tub of water, whose temperature could be varied to any degree. At first a single bath was given in water having the normal temperature of his body. At the end of six weeks two additional baths were administered, one slightly warmer and the other slightly cooler. The baby was placed first in the cool, then in the normal, and last in the warm water. The limits of the temperatures of the cool and warm water were more exaggerated from week to week by adding more baths, and thus has the infant been trained to endure considerably high and low temperatures by gradual and never sudden changes. A device for developing the acuteness of the child's heat and cold senses is a pair of rubber gloves, connected with both a warm- and cold-water supply. These are daily rubbed over the entire surface of his little body, while the water inside is made gradually warmer or cooler. As a result of this, the psychologist explained, the baby will be able to endure great differences of temperature, and his brain will be stored with memories of all the degrees of heat and cold which any one is likely to encounter in the course of life.

"At equally regular intervals Baby Gates is made happy by being placed in front of an electric wheel, which revolves paste-board disks bearing each of the fundamental colors of the solar spectrum. By combining disks any possible variation of color may be shown, with their various tints, shades, hues, lustres, and transparencies. These are produced in the order of the spectrum. The baby watches the wheel closely, and when he is older he will be taught to discriminate between an increasing number of variations. Professor Gates told the writer that the average artist has not seen more than ten or twelve per cent. of these possible variations, and is, therefore, lacking in memory structures corresponding with all of the variations not seen. He lately examined a well-known artist and found that he could distinguish less than fifteen per cent. of the combinations shown him. Another instrument to be used on the child when he is older is a case containing three large prisms, so arranged that any variation of the spectrum thrown by one can be covered by any part of the spectrum thrown upon the same screen by either or both of the others. Any desired combination of colors may thus be purely made with the original light. By other instruments the effects of colors upon emotions can be measured. Such training, the psychologist believes, is the best possible foundation for an artistic education."

A similar mass of tone sensations is stored up in the baby's brain by means of whistles of different pitches, and the "sense memories" in smell and taste are provided for by an appropriate series of vials, each containing a different chemical. The memories of touch are obtained by handling various substances, "such as sandpaper, velvet, brushes, leaves, grass, earth, glazed surfaces, sticky surfaces, etc." Finally, the muscular sensations are not neglected. Says the correspondent:

"That all of the brain-cells governing his muscular sense will be fully developed, this same baby must have every one of the many muscles of his tender body moved systematically and at regular intervals. During this exercise the father keeps before him a manikin showing the position and direction of each muscle. At first the infantile limbs, head, and body were moved in different directions by the father's hands until the memories of the muscular feelings were mentally enregistered. Now the little fellow is required to stand on the floor and to pick up toys and other objects from various attitudes, which exercise serves as a mild form of gymnastics. No single muscle in the child's entire

muscular system is neglected by this action, contrived to combine mental memories of motion, speed, and direction in his brain.

"When he is satisfied that the fundamental training is sufficient, Professor Gates will adopt for his child elaborate courses of athletics and manual skill. All of this odd training is combined with play, and is as thoroughly enjoyed as the ordinary romps of children."

The Lean-Meat Diet.—The diet of lean meat, so often prescribed for dyspeptics and others, is not in favor with the editors of *Medical Progress*, who say concerning it: "The truth seems to be that a person subsisting upon a lean-meat diet, while he may manifest a greater amount of strength than upon more natural dietary, and may be unconscious of any abnormal condition, is like a person in a powder magazine—he is in constant danger of vital catastrophe. The poison-destroying functions of his liver and the poisoning-eliminating capacity of his kidneys are taxed to their utmost to keep the proportion of ptomaines and leucomaines in the tissues down to a point which permits of the performance of the vital functions. The margin of safety, which nature has wisely made very large in order to provide for emergencies, is reduced to the narrowest possible limit, so that anything which temporarily interferes with the functions of the liver or the kidneys, or which imposes additional work upon them, may be sufficient to obliterate the safety margin, and produce an attack of grave or fatal disease. Invasion of the body by ptomain-producing microbes, such as the typhoid bacillus, the bacillus of diphtheria, the pneumococcus of Friedländer, the shocks resulting from accident, and even the depression of a severe cold, may be sufficient to consume the meagre emergency capital, and the result is acute inflammation of the kidneys, or death under chloroform or from shock following an operation under anesthesia."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"MR. HIRAM MAXIM, in a recent letter to the *London Times*," according to *The Scientific American*, "thinks that Professor Langley was more sensible in making a small [flying] machine and projecting it from a boat, so that it would not be smashed when it fell into the water, than he himself was in building one twelve times as large and starting it from rails on the ground. Every fall would involve three months' time and \$5,000 for repairs."

"It is easier for an American to get the degree of Ph.D. at most of the German universities than it is for him to get it at any one of the dozen or more American universities of the highest grade," says *The Medical Times*. "In Germany it is the lowest degree given, hardly more than equivalent, if, indeed, it is equivalent, to our Master of Arts. Yet many among us, who care little for their A.M., would be proud to flourish a Ph.D. from a German institution."

If we are to believe the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, René Bache, "a machine, newly invented, will soon be on the market, by means of which the householder will be enabled to supply his dwelling with indefinite quantities of the life-giving gas [oxygen]. All he need do is to turn on the tap, and pretty soon he and the family will feel as frisky as they have a mind to. This is no joke, but sober earnest. The discovery is very important, and the best part of it is that the contrivance is so cheap that even the poor man can afford to buy one. It will not cost more than \$10, and it is warranted to last indefinitely, requiring no expensive chemicals." Mr. Bache adds that the inventor is Prof. Elmer E. Gates.

"It is stated on some authority," says A. B. Steele in an article on Microscopy in *Knowledge*, "that magnifying lenses were not in use till about the end of the sixteenth century. It was known long before then, however, that letters were enlarged when seen through a globe filled with water, but it was thought that magnification depended upon the nature of the water or of transparent bodies, and not upon the lenticular form of the glass. From the gradual deepening of curves, no doubt, the idea originated of producing lenses of shorter and shorter focus, until the combination of a convex lens as an objective with a concave lens as an eyepiece, distanced apart by the hands, led to the discovery of the telescope. Its conversion into a microscope would immediately follow, for, as Herschel says, a telescope used for viewing very near objects becomes a microscope."

THE various reports of the effect of the X rays in removing the hair, altho they come from various sources and from good authority, are apparently not credited by *The Electrical World*. It says: "Some three months ago we were informed from another source that the cathode discharge possessed the peculiar property of being able to remove superfluous hair, and it was therefore with considerable suspense that we awaited a report setting forth the great hair-restorative powers in a newly discovered anode discharge. The report has not yet reached us and neither has, to our knowledge, any authentic demonstration been made setting forth the medicinal powers possessed by Röntgen rays. We should be pleased to learn that Mr. Tesla or any one else had discovered such powers, but until so demonstrated it is preferable not further to delude the uninformed and unscientific public."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

LI HUNG CHANG AND CONFUCIANISM.

AS a matter of course the religious papers generally are highly pleased with the reply made by the Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, to the address of the missionary representatives on the occasion of his recent visit in New York city. (See THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 12, p. 463). The New York *Observer* says that the meeting "will long be remembered as one of the most remarkable events of its kind in the annals of missions." Several papers, however, feel called upon to dissent from the utterances of the Viceroy on the subject of Confucianism. Thus *The Observer* says on this point:

"The eminent Chinaman who has been visiting our country affects to see little difference between Confucianism and Christianity. The one, he says, is negative, and the other positive. So far as Christianity is concerned, if it is an ethical code and nothing more, then it may be well compared and contrasted with Confucianism. But it means more than a code or a character. It is a vital force. The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ gives a man not only a code to obey, but the desire and power to yield obedience to it. It suggests an ideal character, and gives grace to fulfil the ideal. The moral code is like one of the dolomite mountains of which 'Augustus' writes in this week's *Observer*, very beautiful to look at, but giving the mere onlooker no power whatever to reach its summit. Christ's religion elevates. The great difference between Confucianism and Christianity is therefore the difference between life and no life."

The Christian Advocate (New York) thus refers to the saying that the "Golden Rule" of Christian teaching may also be found, in substance, in the doctrine of Confucius:

"Tradition and oral conversation were mighty agents in making the property of thinkers, sages, and philosophers in any one nation the property of those of another. Upon any theory it is easy to suppose that such a principle as the Golden Rule might have been derived from the Jews. But that rule, taken by itself, did not require a revelation. The glory of Jesus Christ is that He was able to comprehend in two commandments the foundation of all religion, to unite God and man, and both worlds. Confucius never conceived the idea of the first and great commandment and its relation to the second, but he did perceive, whether he thought it out himself or received it from some human source, that the safe measure of obligation, in the absence of specific rule, is for men not to do to others what they would not be willing to receive from others. But Jesus exclaimed, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.'"

Commenting on the same topic *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says:

"Li Hung Chang's observation on the superficial parallelism between the ethics of Confucius and the ethics of Jesus is what we would expect from an acute and diplomatic mind. What he does not see is that the mere precept is the smallest part of the whole matter. You can find admirable precepts in almost every religion. Buddhism and Islam in particular have many of them. Two things are particularly to be borne in mind; one is that no religion can be judged by its fragmentary insights into truth. We must also take into account the partial, the incorrect, the misleading statements of ethical law with which the just precept is associated. But more important even than this is the fact that no religion can be judged by its precepts, but by the power it provides to fulfil them. Does it bring to bear upon human souls adequate motives to enable them to do what is seen to be right? In this resides the uniqueness of Christianity. It is more than a moral code; it is a power that enables a man to keep the ethical law which it enunciates."

Referring to Li Hung Chang's address as a whole, *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) says:

"While, of course, as a rigid Confucianist, the Chinese statesman had a good word for his own faith, it is very noticeable what strong language he uses in acknowledgment of the very special blessings which the operations of these mission boards, in China, have conferred on Chinese subjects. Particularly noticeable is what he says of the freedom of the missionaries from all interference with territorial matters; and, further, of the hearty support which they have given to the anti-opium movement, fully recognizing the very healthful effect to be expected from the spiritual influences of Christian teaching as an antidote to the opium habit. It is not surprising that the New York *Sun* spoke of this as 'the most important utterance the Viceroy had made publicly since he had been in this country,' with its plain approbation of the work of Christian missionaries in China."

THE ARGUMENT FROM DESIGN.

THE first part of the Duke of Argyll's latest work ("The Philosophy of Belief; or, Law in Christian Theology") is devoted to the witness of the divine Mind in nature. This witness he holds to be clear, immediate, and universal. In reviewing this portion of the book, an able writer in *The Quarterly Review* treats of the argument from design as held in the past and as modified by scientific knowledge in the present day. The review is delightfully free from pedantry, and we quote portions of it here. Says the writer:

"The bold teleology of the Duke of Argyll will perhaps surprise those people who have been told that teleology is obsolete, and that Paley is played out."

"There are certain historical misconceptions on this matter which ought to be corrected. To hear some people speak one would imagine that teleology had been invented by Paley; but the conceptions which it expresses are more than two thousand years old."

"Socrates expressed his disappointment with the philosophy of Anaxagoras, precisely because he forsook the principle *ὡς ἅρα νοῦς ἐστὶν ὁ διακοσμῶν τε καὶ πάντων αἰτίας*."

"As I proceeded I found my philosopher altogether forsaking mind or any other principle of order, but having recourse to air, and ether, and water, and other eccentricities." ('Phædo': Jowett, vol. ii., p. 244.)

"Again, in the 'Timæus,' we read—

"'Was the world always in existence and without beginning? or created and had it a beginning? Created, I reply, being visible, and tangible, and having a body, and therefore sensible; and all sensible things are apprehended by opinion and sense, and are in a process of creation and created. Now that which is created must, as we affirm, of necessity be created by a cause. But the father and maker of all this Universe is past finding out.' ('Timæus': Jowett, vol. iii., p. 448.)

"Similarly in the 'Republic,' while illustrating the principle of creation by the making of a bed, he says:

"'There is another artist—I should like to know what you would say of him. "Who is he?" (asks Glaucon). "One who is the maker of all the works of all other workmen." ('Republic': Jowett, vol. iii., p. 308.)

"Epictetus noticed adaptations in nature, and argued from them to God:

"'Who is it then,' he asked, 'who has fitted this to that and that to this? And who is it that has fitted the knife to the case and the case to the knife? Is it no one? And indeed, from the very structure of things which have attained their completion, we are accustomed to show that the work is certainly the act of some artificer, and that it has not been constructed without a purpose. Does then each of these things demonstrate the workman, and do not visible things, and the faculty of seeing and light, demonstrate Him?' ('Epictetus,' disc. vi.: Long's translation, p. 19.)

"Another historical mistake is concerning the scientific status of the men whose names during the last two hundred years have been associated with teleological arguments. They are spoken of as tho they were credulous and unscientific men. Apart, therefore, from the question of the solid value of the design-argument, we wish to recall their historical position and the relations they bore to the science of their day."

"The Royal Society was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1662. Five years later the Society elected as one of its Fellows John Ray, the naturalist, whose works were considered by Cuvier as the foundation of modern zoology. It was this John Ray who

produced the work entitled 'The Wisdom of God Manifested in the Works of Creation.' Nehemiah Grew, also a member of the Royal Society, wrote a work called 'Cosmologia Sacra,' in which he dwelt on the evidence of design in nature. In more recent times the authors of the 'Bridgewater Treatises' were among the most eminent men of their day. In no sense were any of these writers desirous of retarding science. The contrary was the case. They were by some suspected of too great an adhesion to nature and science. In the seventeenth century, at any rate, the method of explaining nature by some *a priori* theological views had not wholly passed away. . . . Men who assailed the faith of the Church acknowledged the argument. Two examples will suffice—Hume in England and Voltaire in France. Hume wrote, 'The whole frame of nature bespeaks an intelligent maker. Voltaire wrote, 'Rien n'ébranle en moi cet axiome, tout ouvrage démontre un ouvrier.' It is necessary to remind ourselves of these facts, that we may fairly and justly estimate the *historical* position of the advocates of the design-argument. They were not the advocates of retrogression; they were in the advance line of scientific investigation."

The *Quarterly* writer thinks that the design-argument is misconceived. He states it thus: "The facts which we observe in nature suggest mind." This argument does not, he observes, compel us to add that this suggested mind is good, or infinite, or omnipotent—that it is God. It is not within the scope of the argument to declare the attributes of the mind any more than Robinson Crusoe could from the footprint describe the character of the man who made it, or than those who discovered flint-head arrows and inferred that they were made by men could answer questions as to the kind of men who made them. The argument does not extend beyond the inference of mind back of nature. The article then goes on to deal with a well-known objection:

"But the modern thinker reminds us that matters have changed. In Paley's day we might argue thus concerning mind in nature, because we had no force at hand ready to account for the wonderful phenomena presented to us. Now, however, we have such a force. We have a law which explains everything—the law of the survival of the fittest."

"Two remarks on this remain, we believe, unanswered. First, law explains nothing. Law is not a force, but the method in which force acts; law answers the question *How?* but not the question that man continues to ask—*Why?* The force which acts through law may, for all we know, be a will-force, as Mr. Wallace has thought at least to be possible; and according to a recent writer (Mr. C. S. Minot), 'it is perfectly thinkable that the universe could come to rest, were not the balance of the forms of energy disturbed by the life-power.'"

"Secondly, even granting certain powers or law, which can not be granted, it has yet to be proved that the law of the survival of the fittest covers the whole ground. Certain sturdy evolutionists declare that it can not. Mr. Wallace has shown that the law can not account for the development of artistic or musical powers in man."

"But setting aside these remarks, we have still to learn that the intervention of law destroys the idea of mind in nature. If mind in nature means anything analogous to what we know of mind, *i.e.*, if mind mean something akin to man's mind, we do not get rid of it by pointing to the law by which something or other is done. On the contrary, the highest classes of mind we know act by law: only the lower sort disregard it. To work by law shows a measure of progress in mental development. . . . Law, according to Theism, is only the expression of the method of divine action. But this is bondage, we are told. It is supposing or imposing limitation which is inconsistent with the idea of a Supreme Being. The answer is, that two things are equally impossible and yet equally true. We can not conceive of the finite apart from the Infinite; neither can we conceive of finite free-will without some limitation upon Infinite Will. If there be a Supreme Intelligence, He can only make Himself intelligible to His creatures by some self-imposed limitation. Indeed, no mind makes itself intelligible to a kindred mind except through limitation. The musician accepts the limitation of musical notes. The poet accepts the limitation of rhythm or rime. We never mark these as humiliating limitations; for it does not occur to us that

freedom means the boundless capacity of doing incomprehensible things. There is a service which is perfect freedom. Such is the law of verse to the poet, the law of harmony to the musician, and the law of love to the heart. Unless we conceive of mind as something which in the Supreme is not measurelessly greater but wholly unlike all that we call mind in man, we can not view such limitation as bondage."

The design-argument has, however, been changed since Paley's time. We quote again:

"It is not now, as it was in Paley's time, the bare contemplation of a certain instrument, the eye or the ear, which most appeals to us. We are conscious that what we behold is not a completed structure. What we behold is a process and not a finished work. We are as those who visit a great cathedral. We are shown the organ. The evidence of intelligence which would appeal to the man of last century would be the arrangements and adaptations of pipes and levers and notes. We do not think that this witness has lost its power; but there is a witness of mind which is more emphatic. We ramble about the cathedral; we observe the pillars which uphold the massive roof, the sheaves of stone-wrought curves above us, and the quaint stories chiseled upon the windows. Presently the low notes of the organ are heard: the music diffuses itself throughout the building. The notes unroll sweet harmonies; the changing melodies possess our souls: we follow the wordless music as it unfolds its meaning; we are cheered, softened, awed, and elevated. Do we ask whether intelligence presides over the keys? We need not to ask. We know that whoever is pouring forth music which thus lays hold upon heart and spirit has the power of a heart which can feel with our heart, and a spirit which can appeal to ours. In the process we find mind. 'Science,' wrote the late Professor Huxley, in a letter to a friend, 'is as clear as the Bible about an Eternal of whose infinite process of evolution the visible is a fragment. The sweeping away of Genesis makes no more difference to that doctrine than it does to gravitation.'"

"Such is the teleology of our own day. We hear God in the great music to which the universe is built. As the slow processes lead on from lower forms of life to higher, from inanimate life to man; as the music changes, and the evolution is that of man's mental powers or religious consciousness, we enter into its spirit. We can not set down in fixed terms all that it signifies; but it sings to us of the wondrous, unseen Power which, through all changes, is lifting life and man from stage to stage, which bids man climb and climbs with man as he climbs, and keeps ever before our hopes the glad consummation—the

'one far-off divine event
To which the whole creation moves.'"

HIGHER CRITICISM IN THE ORIENT.

SOME of the good results wrought by the higher criticism upon religious belief and doctrine in Asia are summed up by Rev. Dr. William Elliot Griffis, the well-known Oriental writer, in an article in *The United Presbyterian*. Dr. Griffis declares that criticism has done invaluable service in separating truth from error in some of the great religions of the East. It has shown, for example, that some of the grossest and most abhorrent practices carried on in the name of Buddhism or Shintoism have no foundation whatever in the teachings of the founders of these religious systems. Thus the institution of widow-burning in India, carried on for twenty-five hundred years or more, and supposed to be sanctioned by the holiest teachers of the ancient faith, has been clearly demonstrated to be not only unwarranted but expressly forbidden in the Vedas. With reference to this point, Dr. Griffis says:

"The British scholars, no more hampered by Hindu traditions than Christian scholars ought to be by Jews, began the critical study of the Vedas. No words commanding the death of a wife by burning were found in the laws of Manu or in the Vedas. In a great controversy which ensued between a native pundit and Prof. H. H. Wilson, the former did, indeed, cite a text in a book of a particular sect which might justify the practice of suttee.

Professor Wilson showed, however, that this text was of very uncertain canonicity, and that on the other hand there was a line in the Rig-Veda which, when rightly read, directed a widow not to burn herself, but asked her, after attendance upon the funeral ceremonies, to return to her home and resume her customary duties. Professor Wilson further proved that the substitution of one word (rather a single letter) in a text, actually corrupted by cruel men, had led to this horrible custom of burning women alive. The word *agnah* (fire) had been substituted for *agreh* (house), making the ancient text, following the directions for cremation—"Let the widows go up into the dwelling"—read "Let the widows go up into the fire."

Thus Prof. Horace Hayman Wilson, in his paper of February 4, 1864, had the honor of demolishing, beyond the power of reconstruction, one of the most horrible growths of superstition and fraud, carried on in the name of religion, ever known, perhaps, in the history of the world. Prof. Max Müller was able, furthermore, to bring forth a text from the Grihya Sutra which actually designates the person who is to lead away the widow from the funeral pyre, thus essentially enjoining the preservation of her life. The higher criticism thus lifted this horrible burden from the Hindu conscience.

"The higher criticism, under God, is yet to do a mighty work for the enlightenment of China, and the bursting of the bonds forged by priests and not by Buddha. In the Middle Kingdom, the old colossal edifice of hoary tradition made the universe come forth by atheistic evolution out of matter, taught the dualism of all nature, filled the Chinese with insuperable conceit, dogmatically asserted the indigenous origin of everything in the Chinese civilization, polemically asserted a chronology of millions of years, and demanded belief in an actual historic record of Chinese events for over five thousand years. Now this stronghold of falsehood is shaken and is ready to fall. Criticism shows the worthlessness of the Chinese records, as *history*, beyond 1200 B.C., the almost absolute dependence of Chinese origins upon the civilization of the Mesopotamian region, and the utter baselessness of most of the superstitions which claim to found themselves upon the ancient texts. Scholarship is daily separating ancient truth from later accretions."

THE USEFULNESS OF CREEDS.

A STRONG tendency has been apparent in various religious circles in recent years to question the desirability or the usefulness of the formulated statements of Christian faith and belief as embodied in the creeds of the different churches. Some have gone so far as to reject all "man-made" creeds as hindrances to faith and Christian progress, arguing that the fundamental principles of Christianity as stated in the words of Christ and His apostles are all that the Church needs as a basis for its work and teachings. Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") has recently called down upon himself some adverse criticism by declaring that the "Sermon on the Mount" was a sufficient creed in itself for all Christian believers. Writing on the general subject of creeds and their necessity the editor of *The Christian Guardian* (Methodist Episcopal, Toronto, Canada) declares his belief that the sentiment of the churches toward creeds is changing. He says:

"That we will arrive at a creedless position, without a theology, is not at all likely. Every movement that appeals to the people with any force sets up what it calls 'a platform,' or, in other words, declares its creed.

"There is a skeleton in the human frame, a solid, connected system of bones, which lies beneath and supports the flesh of the body. A skeleton, by itself, is not a pleasant thing to look upon or contemplate, but every medical school knows the utility of a thorough knowledge of the skeleton, and it is useless to plead for flesh with no bones in the interest of humanity. Truth systematized, truth stripped of wordy ornamentation, truth in simplest compass of words, and in broadest bearing and solidest form, may seem to lack juice and beauty as a skeleton does, but life and strength and support are therein. The movement, as we see it, is in the direction of a briefer statement of creed, and a statement more in the language of the common people and the Scrip-

tures, and less in the language of medieval schools and metaphysical speculation. Principal McVicar, of Montreal, is credited with the suggestive statement, 'The weakest part of every man's creed is that which he holds alone; the strongest part is that which he holds in common with the whole of Christendom.'"

The British Weekly (London) is moved to a deliverance on this same subject by the utterances of a Mr. Bayard, a student rejected by orthodoxy, who has started an independent and creedless church in London, called "The Church of the Love of Christ." His theme from week to week has been divine love, as manifested in Christ, and embracing every individual of the race. *The Weekly* analyzes this common position in common language as follows:

"What does this involve? In the first place, who is Christ? He is unseen—that we know. He has been dead nearly two thousand years—that we know. He is no more among us in the flesh as He was in Palestine. Then who is He whose love has power to pass through the veil and the gate and the silence of death, and touch and warm us now? Who would preach the Gospel of the love of Abraham or of Moses or of Paul? What is there about Christ that puts Him in an altogether different category from theirs, and gives Him power to help us to-day? The answer is, we suppose, that Christ is God. Is not this theology? What happened after Christ's death that gave Him power to reach us with His love as the others who have died can not? He rose again. Is not this also theology? We seem already to be dealing with two articles of the Christian creed, the Incarnation and the Resurrection, for without these the proclamation that Christ loves the human souls that live is a mockery. And how do we know that Christ loves us? The answer, we suppose, is that His heart was revealed in the cross, and does not that give us the doctrine of the Atonement? In other words, the inscription, The Church of the Love of Christ, is a ghastly deception unless it rests upon the fundamental articles of the Christian creed, unless, in other words, it has a theology behind it. Nor is that the whole. It may be answered, We know that Christ loved us by the gracious words that proceeded out of His mouth; was it not He who said, 'Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid'? But then did He say these words, or were they the invention of some other? Is not this that very question of the authenticity of the fourth Gospel of which Miss Phelps speaks with such magnificent scorn?"

THE PREACHER'S DUTY IN THE PRESENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE Presidential campaign of this year is being carried on, ostensibly at least, over a moral issue. "National honor," "law and order," "common honesty," we are told, are in the balance. Assuming this to be so, increased interest and importance attaches to the much-discussed question of the propriety of "politics in the pulpit." What part shall the minister of the Gospel take in this unusual Presidential campaign? A symposium on this subject is published in *Zion's Herald* (Methodist, Boston), for September 2. It is not stated whether any others than those responding were asked for their views, but it is probable that there were, for the letters which are published come, with scarcely an exception, from Northern and Eastern States, and the opinions, when they prescribe any definite course for the preacher, are strongly tinged with the prevailing view of that section regarding the currency question, which all tacitly assume to be the vital point at issue. There are, however, several exceptions to this.

Hon. Robert E. Pattison, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, while hesitating "to offer any suggestion," thinks the one thing a minister ought to do now, as at all times, is to preach the Gospel.

"If the hearts of the people are right and moved by high and noble purposes, then with the means of information on political issues which abound on every hand and are within the reach of all, there need be no fear of the results of the election. Go preach."

Bishop J. H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also does "not see any reason for the public discussion in the pulpit of the political issues of this campaign. It is a campaign in which both sides are thoroughly and faithfully discussed in the public press, at the fireside, on the street, in the club-room, in the public school—everywhere. Let the minister preach Christ."

Senator Frye, of Maine, Hon. Harvey N. Shepard, lawyer, of Boston, and Rev. O. P. Gifford, D.D., of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Buffalo, N. Y., agree that, while it is a minister's first and highest duty to prepare men for eternity, yet, in the words of Senator Frye, he ought not "to divorce himself from the rights, privileges, and obligations of citizenship." He should give careful consideration to all political questions which are likely to affect his countrymen for good or evil, and "then, when he has arrived at a clear, well-defined judgment, make use of the influence of his prominent position or the promotion of the welfare of the people."

"I for one," says Mr. Shepard, "always am ready to listen to a sincere and straightforward talk or address whether within or without the pulpit, and never should make objection to the choice of a minister because he brought into his sermon matters connected with politics, as well as with morals, even tho I did not agree with his views."

Says Dr. Gifford: "It is the duty of the pastor in the present struggle—1. To be sure of his facts; study the money question in history and political economy. The pastor ought to be an authority on morals—his training fits him to think clearly and speak understandingly; but he must be careful as to his facts. 2. It is the pastor's duty to preach honesty, integrity, the law of God, the Golden Rule, applied righteousness, the coming kingdom, and the doing of God's will. 3. Public preaching might well be followed up with personal work. Votes are made, as souls are saved, by the buttonhole method."

The venerable Neal Dow, of Maine, the Prohibition reformer, declares that, as the "liquor traffic inflicts more mischief upon the country—more poverty, pauperism, and crime, more misery, wretchedness, and ruin to the people—than comes from all other sources of mischief combined," it is the minister's duty to preach against it during this campaign and in every other campaign.

Bishop C. D. Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, thinks that "righteous government and national honor are at stake," and that "the country ought to be stirred from side to side by a serious and thoughtful discussion, as free as possible from party rancor." "In carrying forward such discussion in private conversation and through the press, the minister has the same rights as any other citizen, but I think most ministers would be sure to forfeit religious influence by discussing such subjects in their sermons."

But, concludes the bishop, "this every minister can wisely do: He can pray."

Senator J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is more explicit, and thinks he should "pray God every day to save this nation from repudiation, dishonor, and anarchy."

H. K. Carroll, LL.D., associate editor of *The Independent*, agrees with Bishop Foss that the average minister "would forfeit religious influence" by discussing the currency question in his sermons.

"Ministers," says Dr. Carroll, "have party prejudices as well as other men. Where these are strong, great care will be necessary to avoid giving sermons a partizan cast. Some ministers could discuss the moral aspects of the questions at issue in a fair and helpful way; a good many could not. In some congregations such a discussion would do more harm than good. My conclusion is that very discreet ministers, who have a thorough understanding of the issues, may do their voting members and the country a real service by pointing out the fallacies which lead honest men to support a scheme essentially dishonest, and law-abiding citizens to put themselves into the attitude of defending mob-rule. Other ministers would do best to keep silent."

President Eliot, of Harvard University, thinks that in the present campaign a minister "should insist on the general principles that national honor and honesty are the same as personal honor and honesty, that all business depends ultimately on the confidence which each man has in many other men, that the way to inspire confidence for the future is to keep faithfully agreements made in the past."

The fact that any question involving "the purity of society and the welfare of our country" is brought for decision to the ballot-

box seems to Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler to make it "only the more imperative that the pulpit shall not be silent."

The more a clergyman can divest himself of his ministerial character in every discharge of civil duty, aiming only to act and speak as a good citizen, the better in the opinion of President William F. Warren, of Boston University, for the minister and for his future influence both religious and political.

Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of the Calvary Baptist Church, New York city, thinks that "the present discussion is moral rather than political." He says: "This nation is now on trial regarding its honor before all the nations of the earth. The crisis is not less grave than that of 1860. The pulpit may not discuss party politics in the ordinary sense of the term, but it must make no apology for insisting upon national honor, patriotic duty, and religious obligation."

A slightly different note is struck by Hon. John E. Russell, of Massachusetts. He says: "It will be well for ministers to reflect that no party in this election has proposed any revolutionary action or expressed any intention of opposing the popular will determined in the usual way. . . ."

"We have the same patriotic people as in the past, but there is a deep discontent over a large part of the country which is rapidly growing sectional. New remedial legislation is proposed. While we may think the change in our financial system is in the wrong direction, we can not deny that there is trouble and discontent. It is the cry of a burdened people; they have a right to complain; it is the duty of all of us to respect the burden and to examine the case. Our financial methods need reform; if their remedy is not a good one, it is our duty to propose something in the place of 'the shreds and patches' that we have. . . ."

"These are things that the minister must take into prayerful consideration and in a hopeful and cheerful spirit, never allowing the thought that the people are not to be trusted."

Bishop F. D. Huntington, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, thinks ministers should urge men to study the pending problems carefully and impartially. But he himself need not take either side. "A very scrupulous clergyman need not be ashamed to be officially neutral in a debate of which hardly one intelligent civilian in a hundred can be said to understand the merits, bearings, and details to the bottom."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

It was a railway man who said that the long-winded preacher was "very fine but lacking in terminal facilities. The manager rode in the caboose that Sunday."

The choir of the Stockwell Orphanage, London, is to make an American tour next winter. This institution was founded by Spurgeon and is still conducted by the Tabernacle.

The four state universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota have graduated from their departments of liberal arts 3,515 young men, of whom 270, 1 out of every 13, have studied for the ministry. In the same four States 37 Christian colleges have graduated 4,877 male students, of whom 1,605, 1 out of every 3, have studied for the ministry.

ACCORDING to *The Hebrew Standard*, experience has "frequently demonstrated that when a Christian woman becomes a convert to Judaism owing to a 'change of heart,' her heart has not been touched by faith, but wounded by Cupid's arrow, her public confessions to the contrary notwithstanding."

THERE are about 20,000 students in Paris, and of the whole number not more than 400 French Protestants studying higher branches. A number of the latter sustain the Cercle Etudiants Protestants de Paris, which has rooms in the Latin Quarter and carries on work not unlike that of our Young Men's Christian Association. The Catholic students have a large society of 1,500 members, whose quarters occupy a large building, and whose influence is very strong.

The Methodist Times, of London, pleads earnestly for a revival of open-air preaching, to which the early success of the Methodist movement was largely due. It says: "Mr. John Burns owes his remarkable position in Parliament and in the country to the courage, energy, and skill with which he has made his mark as an open-air preacher of socialism. Can not we do for the Christian religion what Mr. John Burns has done so enthusiastically for his political creed? Our Lord and His apostles were all open-air preachers. So were the pioneers of Protestantism and of the Methodist revival. Every great religious movement that has touched the mass of the people, down to the Salvation Army of the present day, has always laid the foundation of its success in open-air preaching. If Methodism, following the example of the University of Oxford, were to revive the practise, we should never report a decrease."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

ZANZIBAR.

ON the east coast of Africa, washed by the Indian Ocean, is the narrow strip of country over which for centuries Arab chieftains have exercised authority, acknowledging the Sultan of Zanzibar—an island which was early made the center of the slave trade—as their head. In 1890 England established a protectorate over Zanzibar, and the Sultan became a mere puppet in the hands of British agents. In 1893 Said Ali died, and his brother Khalid, who is very popular among the people, endeavored to establish himself upon the throne. But he hated the British and committed the imprudence of saying so, and England discovered a more conventional "ruler" for Zanzibar in the person of Ali's son Hamid. Recently Hamid, too, died—Khalid is not free from the suspicion of having poisoned him—and Khalid once more tried to become Sultan, this time by force. But a British squadron appeared; Khalid's troops were beaten; the palace shelled to ruins, and the only armed steamer belonging to the Sultanate was sunk. Her commander, affected by the enthusiasm with which the people received Khalid, had fired his guns at the British. And thus another attempt of a half-barbarous people to regain their independence had failed. The British press at first demanded entire abolition of the Sultan's shadowy power. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"Sultan Hamid is dead, and it rests with Great Britain to appoint his successor or to leave him to figure in the obscure annals of eastern Africa as the last of his line. The events of the last three days have, if anything, enlarged our freedom of action. This time we were not confronted by a submissive claimant to the throne asking nothing better than a renewal of the favor shown to his predecessor, and contented to reign as the creature and servant of Great Britain. . . . Expedients that stop short of complete incorporation with the British Empire may have their place and use. But if they are adopted simply to save trouble or cost they will never be successful. That is not the temper in which empires are either made or maintained."

The St. James's Gazette, too, thinks it is not worth the while to "set up another shadow Sultan." France, which formerly exercised some authority in Zanzibar, gave up her claims in consideration for freedom of action in Madagascar. But there is another power to be considered in the matter. Germany had some rights in Zanzibar which she did not entirely barter away for the rock of Heligoland. The German Consulate enjoys extra-territoriality, and there Khalid found a refuge after the battle was over. *The Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"A portion of the English press thinks that England ought to make use of Said Khalid's rebellion to convert Zanzibar into a crown colony, but the English Government has elevated Said Hamud to the Sultanate. It is not easy to see what else could be done, and the advice of those papers which advocate annexation can not be followed. England's position in Zanzibar is founded upon the Treaty of 1893, by which Germany acknowledges a protectorate only. The protectorate can only be changed for something else by the same means by which it was established, viz.: a treaty. It is quite true that Khalid is under our protection, for his offense is political. Political prisoners, it should be remembered, are not subject to extradition. This is a doctrine which England has herself strenuously defended in many cases."

On the whole the English papers do not applaud Germany for following faithfully the precept which England has given in such cases. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"Khalid is a refugee in the German Consulate, and Hamud is Sultan. This result may be disappointing; many persons believed that Khalid's impudence had given us a good opportunity to abolish Arab rule and slavery with it, and to turn Zanzibar into a British colony; but France and Germany, it appears, have still some consular rights in Zanzibar, and Germany, of course,

does not feel inclined to relinquish them in the cause of humanity and good government. Germany requires a material *quid pro quo*. Noble Germany!"

The *Kölnische Zeitung* denies that, as the London *Times* intimated, Germany will continue to keep Khalid at her expense. The Cologne paper intimates that the defeated pretender will be taken by a German vessel to whatever part of the world he chooses to go, which will probably be no British possession. If he chooses to settle down on the mainland of Africa, German trade is not likely to suffer, especially as the German governor in those parts, Major Wissmann, is very popular among the Arab and native population.—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGLISH AND IRISH PRISONERS.

DR. JAMESON and his companions in jail did not suffer the treatment of ordinary criminals very long. They have now been classified as first-class misdemeanants, which insures them nearly as much comfort as is enjoyed by political offenders in Germany. One of Jameson's fellow prisoners, Major Coventry, has already been set free, as he suffers from a pain in the back. It is rumored that Jameson himself will also be released in a short while.

The *Independence Belge*, Brussels, publishes a rumor to the effect that the governors of prisons in which political offenders are retained may set such prisoners at liberty whenever it suits them. The report gains little credence. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"It is hardly to be imagined that the British Government would act thus. That the Queen may be prevailed upon to pardon Jameson and his fellow prisoners is possible, altho such a course seems hardly desirable if the international character of their crime is taken into consideration. But the pardon must not be granted as a concession to such busybodies as Redmond and Ashmead Bartlett. That would not only be foolish, it would be criminal, and we do not believe that the British Government would act criminally."

The release of Jameson could only be justified by similar acts of mercy to other political offenders, and it is thought that the pardon granted to the Fenians must be connected with this. But sober English journals consider that even the privileges now granted to Jameson can not be justified. *The Spectator*, London, expresses itself to this effect in a lengthy article which we condense:

When the very light sentences passed on Dr. Jameson and his fellow prisoners were made public, we had a profound sense of relief which even then we found it difficult to justify to our own judgment. But we never expected to see those very light sentences attenuated until they were more nominal than real. It seems to be forgotten how very serious the crime of which the raiders were found guilty, and indeed have virtually admitted that they were guilty, really is. No one pretends now to maintain that there was really that danger to women and children in Johannesburg which was at one time the pretense for the starting of the raid. That pretense was a little bit of pure melodrama, of which the inventors themselves must feel ashamed. No doubt the adventurers were actuated by a more or less genuinely patriotic feeling. But we should be sorry to deny that many of the old Fenian conspirators in Ireland were actuated by fully as much—perhaps more—impulsive patriotism; and yet many of them—we are not now referring to the dynamiters—have dragged out long sentences in penal servitude, while some have expiated their crime on the scaffold. Have we dealt with the Matabele and Mashonaland natives with such very great generosity and gentleness that we are entitled to attempt the overthrow of a rough government like that of the Boers because it is a rough government? So far as we can judge, this widespread resistance to our rule has been as much caused by our grasping and selfish policy as by any other cause. Our English settlers do not live in such very solid structures of righteousness that they can afford to

throw stones at the polity of the Boers. And assuredly when the English Government has openly recognized the right of the Boers to administer their own government in their own way, it is not for a handful of Englishmen to throw off the yoke and make war on the Transvaal on the strength of their assumption of a better judgment and a keener insight. For such a lawless act as that the lightest sentences we could well have hoped for were those which the Lord Chief Justice actually passed. If one kind of rebellion is to be treated with positive tenderness, a much worse kind at least deserves to have its penalties partially alleviated.

The release of the Irish political prisoners is not viewed as an act of mercy by the Irish Nationalists, but rather as a sacrifice on the part of the British Government, intended to justify the treatment of the Transvaal filibusters. It is thought that the pardon to John Daly and others has been grudgingly granted, and the boon is received in as grudging a spirit. The *Kilkenny Journal* says:

"The tortures inflicted by Indians upon their prisoners are nothing if compared with the sufferings undergone by John Daly in Portland prison. The Queen has much greater cause to shed tears over what is happening in England than over the Armenian atrocities. What is the good of this pardon? Daly has been released a few months earlier from his misery than death would have released him. Three others have become insane by a confinement in comparison to which exile to Siberia is as drawing-room arrest. It would have been better for the victims of the Queen's brutal reign if she had died years ago. She knows that she is in the way, but she neither abdicates nor does she open the prison-doors of the Irish, except when they are about to go on that long journey from which nobody returns."

The release of Major Coventry is censured severely. In justice to this gentleman it should be mentioned that he was the only officer of Jameson's troop who received a wound at Krügersdorp, and that his illness is due to the after-effects of this wound. But the Irish can not help contrasting his treatment with that of their own countrymen. *United Ireland*, Dublin, says:

"The Hon. Mr. Coventry, son of Lord Coventry, who was one of the men who abandoned their posts in Rhodesia to make fame and fortune in the Transvaal, was placed in a jail where he could live like a gentleman, and now he is already set free, owing to the kindly heart of, 'Her Most Gracious Majesty.' And for the last five years this same 'Most Gracious Majesty' has listened to the cry of the Irish people for the release of the Irish political prisoners, and listened unmoved. 'They stole no goods, they took no life,' to quote the refrain of the old song; but, because they were Irishmen, 'because they loved Erin and scorned to sell it,' like the men of '98, their bodies and brains were allowed to wear themselves out in the 'living tomb' of Portland. . . . The English aristocrat, guilty of the lives of scores of people in Rhodesia, including women and children, is released because he has 'a pain in the back;' Murphy, of Skibbereen, who did not harm the hair of a single man, woman, or child, is refused release till his torturers have made sure that he is an imbecile. Let us praise the Lord for English justice!"

Justice, London, the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, strongly seconds these expressions. It says:

"Had Coventry been a poor man, no matter how trivial his offense, the greatest mercy that would have been shown him would have been to have bundled him into the prison infirmary, even if he had been dying. . . . Contrast the treatment of Coventry with that of poor John Daly, only just released, after years of torture in a convict prison, a mere wreck of his former self. But John Daly was a political prisoner; innocent or guilty, he was actuated by no more sordid motive than love of country and race. This Coventry was a mere gold-hunting freebooter, serving an aristocratically connected financial ring. He must be cared for. . . .

"Even the shameful leniency of the Government toward the Rand criminals might be forgiven, if it led to a more just, not to say humane, treatment of political prisoners. The punishment awarded political prisoners is a standing disgrace to this country. There is no other in the world, with the exception of Russia, where the conditions are so bad. . . . Will not Sir Matthew

White Ridley at once release the so-called Walsall Anarchists? These men, far superior in character to Major Coventry, have suffered more than sufficient punishment for what was, at the very worst, a foolish escapade which resulted in no harm to any one but themselves; still less did it occasion—as did Coventry's crime—the loss of a number of lives."

The deplorable condition of the Irish dynamiters has stirred up much bad blood even in circles less violent than the subscribers to *United Ireland* or *Justice*. The *Daily Chronicle* calls the treatment of these prisoners "monstrous," and agitates for prison reform. The *Speaker*, London, says:

"The transformation of Jameson and the others into first-class misdemeanants, and the ground upon which the change has been made, must put an end to the barbarous custom under which political prisoners have hitherto been treated in this country as ordinary criminals. The savage brutalities practised by Mr. Balfour during the coercion régime in Ireland are now finally discredited, and no future Tory Minister will dare to attempt to revive them. The general opinion is that the dynamite prisoners have been sufficiently punished, and everybody will be glad to see them free."—Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TRAVELS OF THE CZAR.

THE hero of the hour in Europe is certainly H. I. M. Nicholas II. of Russia. This young ruler, who, according to popular report, would have gladly relinquished his rights to the crown while his father still lived, has now accepted his position and means to be a sovereign in deed as well as in name, and is now on a tour through Europe, which must be regarded as of the highest political importance. He began by visiting a monarch highly esteemed throughout the world: Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria. Austria's interests often clash with those of Russia, but her ruler has no special reason to be at enmity with the Czar, and the Austrians certainly owe thanks to the Muscovites for the manner in which the latter assisted the former in preserving the integrity of the Dual Monarchy. The Czar's reception at Vienna has therefore been hearty. The *Fremdenblatt* says:

"All the nations of Austria-Hungary are honest in expressing their pleasure at this visit. It was no unimportant meeting this, when the oldest ruling Prince joined hands with the youngest. Both are anxious to show that they wish to preserve the peace upon which the happiness of their peoples depends, and as the relations of the two countries are very good, there is no reason to fear that this peace is threatened."

The *Neue Freie Presse* remarks that "the Czar may well regard his visit to Vienna as a happy omen, for the Austrians believe in his wish to make his reign one of happiness and progress for Russia." The *Independence Belge*, Brussels, as representative paper of a country which is a mere looker-on, says:

"Will the Czar's travel bring about a modification of the present grouping of European powers? It seems hardly wise to allow one's imagination to run riot in this respect. Diplomatic combinations are not, generally speaking, susceptible to sudden changes, for they are based upon calm deliberations. The reception of the Czar at Vienna can not therefore be said to affect immediately the system of the Triple Alliance, but it may lead up to some changes. Count Goluchowski has shown remarkable suppleness of late. The antagonism between Austria and Russia with regard to affairs in the Balkan has become less marked, and the Triple Alliance has lost much of its exclusive character. Austria is acting in a much more autonomous manner. Berlin may not have much reason to complain, but neither is there any reason for Germany to rejoice at this moment."

The German press is rather inclined to agree with our Belgian contemporary, for the meeting of the Czar with Emperor William in Breslau does not justify the hope that Russian politics will be influenced by a feeling of special friendship for Germany. The Czar declared that he "felt the same friendship for Germany's

Imperial House which his father had shown," an expression which was anything but flattering to his German hearers, for it was given in French, and the late Czar was anything but a Prussophile. However, the German papers recognize that the Czar's position is very difficult. The *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, in a long article, expresses itself to the following effect:

"Russia finds it necessary to remain allied to France, and the overwhelming majority of Frenchmen still believe that this alliance will assist them to humble Germany. The Czar must therefore reckon with public opinion in France. But Russia does not think it necessary to make war upon Germany. She is much more inclined to pursue a policy of expansion in the Far East than in the West. It is, at least, very characteristic that the Russian official press advocates a closer union between Russia, France, and Germany with regard to all Asiatic questions. That the Czar met the German Emperor in Breslau instead of Berlin is not a slight, as many papers suppose. Emperor William is far too proud to accept an indignity directed against himself or the nation over which he rules. But there are greater and lesser degrees of intimacy, and the Czar had a right to show that he is not on terms of perfect friendship with the nation hated most bitterly by his French allies."

In England the Czar will be received with dignified reserve, as one who is on a visit to the English Queen rather than the British Empire. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"The Queen has many indisputable claims upon his affection and respect. His wife is her granddaughter, and it is known that a warm feeling of affection exists between the older and the younger woman. But even if there were no family relationship of this kind, the unique position of the Queen in Europe would command the young Emperor's respect and veneration. . . . But, after all, a visit to Balmoral, or even to Windsor, must be regarded as a personal tribute to the claims of our sovereign, and can not be invested with any special degree of political importance."

But the most important part of the Czar's travels will be his visit to France. We can not recollect an analogous case in history. Sovereigns have many times been forced to seek refuge in a republic; they have come to republics to beg for peace, to humble themselves, to solicit aid. But this is the first time that the autocratic ruler of a mighty empire goes to visit on equal terms a people who regard princes as a superfluity, and who will confer with their autocratic visitor through their chosen representatives. The French press, however, ignores entirely that the Czar acknowledges the French people as his equal, and the French Monarchists are delighted with the attitude of the Republicans. *The Matin* says:

"We Monarchists would be very stupid people if we did not enjoy the spectacle. Republican France flat on their stomachs before the Czar! The party which helped the assassins of Alexander II. at the feet of his grandson, Nicholas II. The Czar must have wavered at first. The people who invited me (he must have said to himself) deceive themselves. The men who furnish the money for my loans are an insignificant minority. The Socialists, the Anarchists, and even the true Republicans must hate me. The French police could not even protect its own President; can it guarantee the safety of a Czar? What will my fellow sovereigns, what will my people say?"

"Let the Czar take heart. This is a republic in name only. The manner in which we will receive him will be that of loyal subjects. The very Frenchmen of whom he is suspicious hope for and desire his visit. The rest are courteous people, and would receive him with pleasure even if they did not thoroughly enjoy the spectacle of Republican Frenchmen on their bended knees before the representative of pure, undiluted absolutism."—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has forbidden the employment of women as soloists or choristers in any Roman Catholic church not a convent chapel. This action was taken because the competition in Paris for the professional services on Sunday "of the warblers of the opera" took on the proportions of a scandal some time ago.

THE SCHOMBURGK LINE AND ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

THE British Government has published another Blue-Book on the Venezuelan question. It consists exclusively of reports and letters written by Sir Robert Hermann Schomburgk, the author of the famous "Schomburgk line." As Venezuela disputes this line, some English papers regard the publication of these documents as useless so far as the settlement of the Venezuelan question is concerned. *The Daily Chronicle*, for instance, thinks it would be unjust to claim that the Venezuelans must abide by the frontier marked out by Schomburgk. The paper says:

"Schomburgk was an interesting and enterprising gentleman of Prussian extraction, whose pleas for advancement in the British service are of an urgent and touching character. But he was very strongly partizan, and his statement of the boundary question is very far from being complete and convincing. It is ridiculous to suppose that the man who wrote with so strong and even bitter an animus against the Venezuelans would be accepted by them as a boundary authority. Indeed, one of his points in favor of the retention of Borrima Point was that unless it were fortified and garrisoned by Great Britain, it would serve as the rendezvous of Venezuelan pirates. In a word, Schomburgk was an ardent and zealous servant, but there was certainly nothing judicial about him."

But such cases are exceptional. The majority of English papers mention this latest of Blue-Books on the well-worn Venezuelan question only to show that the English are unwilling to arbitrate about the territory on their side of the Schomburgk line. *The Standard* says:

"Sir Robert Schomburgk, having no other desire than to mark out a true and unmistakable geographical boundary, kept well within our line, and left a large disputable area in hand. . . . It is with respect to this last area that the British Government has always been willing to negotiate and arbitrate. It is not willing to arbitrate as to the area enclosed by the Schomburgk line, for the simple reason that not only is that area British by every argument of acquisition, exploration, jurisdiction, and occupation, but also because there is no other equally suitable geographical boundary."

The St. James's Gazette thinks that the "approaching British surrender must be regarded with skepticism," for England will not surrender territory which is clearly proven to have been Dutch and therefore now British. This paper also concludes that arbitration with Venezuela through the agency of the United States can not be accepted by England because "a swarm of South American republics" would follow Venezuela's example. *The Independance Belge*, Brussels, says that the United States is earnest in its desire for arbitration, while Britain is only toying with the question. No doubt the attitude of the colonies has partly influenced the attitude of Great Britain. The colonist of English extraction is firmly convinced that England can lick creation, and has therefore no need of arbitration. Such ideas are expressed even in so accomplished a publication as the *Toronto Week*, which, in an article headed "Time To Speak Out," says:

"The United States claim suzerainty over North America, possibly over South America. They seek to ignore the fact that Britain holds more of the North American continent than they do, and that she owns a very large number of the adjacent islands. They put aside contemptuously the claim of Canadians to a free and independent Canada. Because we have five millions of people and they fifty-five, they claim we exist by their sufferance. . . . If England does not admit this claim of American suzerainty, she may as well make her stand on the Venezuelan question as on any other. If England now admits arbitration because a power like the United States interferes, her empire is doomed, and history will record her gradual decay. The miserable part of it will be that her enemies will be those of her own household, men who had not the courage to keep what their fathers had won. . . . We can not and do not believe that there is any such fate as extinction in view for the great British

empire. When the English people see clearly all that is implied in the American claims, arbitration except in the innocuous item of damages will vanish forever into thin air, and England will take and hold the territory which belongs to her.

"If expansion also comes, she will not refuse, in deference to the Monroe sentiment or any other sentiment, to include still further realms under her sway. Her arms are even open now to receive her former children, the New England States, when, tired of being robbed and insulted by the West and South, they seek to regain their position as British subjects."—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE RIOTS.

THE incidents attending the seizure of the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople by Armenian revolutionists have caused the press of all Europe to demand immediate settlement of the Eastern question. That the Armenians are very violent subjects of the Sultan is not denied, but it is argued that nothing can excuse the relentless massacres by which the Mohammedan Turks demonstrate their hatred and contempt of the Christians. *The Daily News*, London, says:

"It is no longer a question of Asiatic Christians thousands of miles away, about whom Prince Lobanoff and Count Goluchowsky could afford, or though they could afford, to indulge in cynical aphorisms. Constantinople is not inhabited exclusively by Turks and Armenians. Every sovereign in Europe has subjects there, and the French Republic has already shown that it knows how to take care of its citizens. . . . The governments of Europe chose to consider that what happened in Armenia was no business of theirs. They have now to protect their own countrymen in a European capital. We will not ask them how they like their policy of indifference so far as they have got. Europe is face to face with the deposition of the Sultan and the partition of Turkey."

Life, London, says:

"At the present moment it is undeniable that the sickly sympathy extended to the Armenians by England, or rather by a completely irresponsible body of doubtless well-meaning but disturbing personages, foremost among them Mr. Gladstone, and the Duke of Argyll, has been productive of the gravest consequences. . . . It is ungenerous to blame the Sultan and his advisers for their inaction. They are paralyzed by the necessity for continually considering how they must trim their sails to suit the wind from the powers, while on the other hand the rioters are buoyed up with the support of the open sympathy expressed for their conduct in England and elsewhere. . . . The powers must cease their shilly-shallying policy with the Porte, and either sternly take in hand the government of European Turkey or cease to give the rebellious Armenians further support, and thus enable the Porte to restore within its borders."

There are signs that the Turkish Government will soon be unable to carry on the administration of the country, and that it is almost impossible to prevent fresh risings and new massacres. The correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The army and the officials remain unpaid because there are no funds, and funds are wanting because trade is almost at a standstill. The Armenians suffer most under such a condition of things. Almost to a man they live by commerce. The wealthiest of them are bankers and wholesale merchants. Many thousands are small traders and shopkeepers, and their humbler compatriots are laborers dependent upon trade for employment."

The *Temps*, Paris, and indeed nearly every European paper are very bitter against the Armenian conspirators whose hasty deed caused the Constantinople massacre. The *Temps* says:

"It is plain enough that this rising had no other object than to direct the attention of Europe to Armenia. So far it has been successful, but the instigators of the plot have unchained a hurricane of Turkish fanaticism which has cost their brothers of race and faith very dear. The worst is that the conspirators have

lowered the justice of the cause which they profess to love more than anything else in the world. But all this does not tend to excuse the outbreaks of fanatical race hatred of which the Turks have been guilty under the very eyes of the Sultan. Even criminals are entitled to legal protection, how much more the innocent persons whose misfortune is to be related to criminals."

In Germany there is a complete revulsion of public opinion. The Germans have been inclined to regard the stories of cruelties committed against the Armenians as very much exaggerated, because nearly all such news came through English agencies. The English papers which described the Armenian massacres, such as *The Daily News*, *Chronicle*, *Westminster Gazette*, etc., are not very sensational, but since the Jameson raid all English information is regarded with much suspicion in Germany. German travelers, however, notably Professor Lepsius, have verified the stories of English correspondents in every detail, and the German papers now ask their Government to assist actively in putting an end to the "Unspeakable One." *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"It is somewhat remarkable that the diplomats are going to close the door only after the horse has been stolen. Thousands of Armenians have been killed while the Turkish police looked on. However, this may be a good chance to remove the clause of the agreement among the powers that only one guard-ship of each nation shall enter the Bosphorus. The Christians in Constantinople must be protected."

"That the Armenians alone conceived the insane idea of attacking the bank is doubtful. It is not impossible that Turkish agents-provocateurs have played the part of Armenians. But even if the Armenians were the instigators they can plead the excuse that they are the avengers of their people and their country, and that they are not obliged to sit still and get butchered for the sake of the peace of Europe."

Similar opinions are expressed in Austria. *The Lloyd*, Budapest, believes that the powers will not allow another such massacre to take place without military intervention on their part. *The Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, thinks the Triple Alliance and Russia will act together; the *Internationale Korrespondenz* is certain that the whole affair is due to Turkish agents-provocateurs, and that the Sultan only wanted an excuse to massacre Christians in Constantinople. The official *Fremdenblatt*, however, warns against such hasty judgment. It says:

"The powers can not possibly allow the Armenian committee to dictate to them. The powers must have peace above all things. Europe must be guarded against further complications. No one can witness without emotion the manner in which the heads of the Armenians endanger the lives of their own people. But that is not sufficient cause to bring equal misery upon other nations."

Russia seems to be in a most difficult position regarding the Armenian question. On the one hand there is conclusive proof that the Czar is personally anxious to help the Armenians, on the other hand the Russian Government can not forget that Russia has an Armenian question of her own. Russian papers point out that the Armenian provinces of the Russian empire would revolt if Turkish Armenia were rendered independent, and this is the reason why England is viewed with such suspicion. England knows that the Armenians dream of an Armenian kingdom, and England hopes to hold such a kingdom in economical subjection.—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHEN the Dutch troops stormed the fortress of Ana Golung in Atchin, Captain Jansen caused the killed Atchinese to be beheaded. Their heads were nailed up by the ears, and Captain Jansen added his visiting card "with the compliments of the 6th battalion." He has been much censured for this. It appears, however, that what at first sight seems a piece of needless barbarism, is really the outcome of much politic forethought. The Atchinese are Mohammedans. They believe that if their heads are cut off, they will have to go about headless in Paradise. Captain Jansen's procedure is therefore likely to terrorize them sufficiently to quell the insurrection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHINAMAN'S HAND.

"IT must be unpleasant to have finger-nails like these," remarks *The Strand Magazine*, referring to the cut reproduced by us. "As weapons they are available for cutting, thrusting, or whipping. They are also a mark of high rank among the Amanese, for, plainly, folks decorated in this way toil not, neither do they spin. Thus the dandy in some parts of the Chinese Empire is not infrequently seen with finger-nails a foot or more in length."

"We are not told whether the individual blessed with an abun-



A CHINAMAN'S FINGER-NAILS.

dant supply of nail insures his ornaments; at the same time he is careful to provide these dreadful-looking talons with sheaths or cases. Scoffing Britons have offered a dollar apiece for these extraordinary 'features' without the cases—but the Chinese have loftily scorned such offers; nor would they part with what one horrified traveler calls 'these loathsome excrescences' for twenty times their weight in silver."

A VIVID ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE OTTOMAN BANK.

PERHAPS no more daring and (from the Armenian standpoint) more heroic enterprise was ever conceived and carried into successful execution than the capture the other day of the Ottoman bank in Constantinople by sixty Armenian revolutionaries. The story was told us in more or less piecemeal manner by the cable despatches; but we reproduce here the account of an eye-witness as published in the *London Times*:

"At 1:30 P.M. half a dozen shots were fired in the hall of the bank, and, rushing out to the gallery which runs round each floor of the bank and looks down into the ground floor, I saw a confused mass of men wildly firing revolvers in every direction.

"My first impression was that a general massacre of Christians was taking place, but I soon realized that this was not the case, as the men in possession of the bank were firing their revolvers toward the entrance of the bank, and evidently defending the

staircase. My second impression was that robbery was the object of the attack, but when I saw a man dressed in a frock-coat and having a small leather bag slung over his shoulder suddenly go to a canvas bag lying near the counter and empty it of a quantity of round balls of different sizes and cap them I admit that I was fairly puzzled. When half a dozen of these balls had been capped the chief distributed them to his men, and a moment after one was thrown out of a window into the street and exploded with a terrific roar.

"Watching their proceedings, I saw one of the insurgents lift up a large bomb, but, through carelessness or in the act of throwing it, the bomb dropped out of his hand, and a second after a terrific explosion took place, shaking the very foundations of the bank, and I saw four of the insurgents blown up in different directions. It was a sickening practical illustration of the saying, 'Hoist with his own petard.' I still marvel that more of the insurgents were not killed and that the fragments of this bomb did not cause others to explode. For ten minutes or more after this the firing of revolvers and rifles and the exploding of bombs was incessant. The panic in the bank was great, but after the first volley all lay down out of the line of fire from outside and awaited developments in a more or less resigned frame of mind.

"Directly after the first volley of shots I saw two men rushing up the stairs armed with revolvers in one hand and a bomb in the other. Seeing this, several of the employees ran up and out on to the terrace of the bank and from thence into the Régie building adjoining, from which they eventually escaped. As I moved forward along the gallery the two men appeared at the head of the stairs and called out to me in Turkish to stop. I did so, and asked in the same language what they wanted and why they were attacking us. They replied that the employees of the bank were not being attacked, and that no one would be hurt if we kept quiet. Their object, they said, was political, and they were fighting for the Armenian cause. These men then went on to the roof of the bank, followed by others carrying bombs, and the exit through the Régie was held by the insurgents. I afterward heard that they parleyed with the officials of the Régie and threatened that if soldiers were admitted they would blow the place up, and also demanded that one of their men who had been seized by Mr. Reeves, one of the directors of the bank, and others should be released, which was done.

"By this time the insurgents had complete possession of the bank and had strategically placed themselves at several important points with a small pile of bombs. The two chiefs in command went from point to point giving orders, encouraging their men, and reassuring the bank employees."

With some difficulty, as we are told, communications were opened with the soldiers outside and the demands of the revolutionaries explained. They claimed the liberty of all Armenians without conditions, and their own pardon; and, if these claims were not granted, they threatened to blow up the bank at the end of two days with all in it. Envoys with this message were allowed to depart to the palace. The story then continues:

"Then came a period of comparative calm, which the Armenians took advantage of to mature their plans. They requested the employees of the bank to keep in a suite of rooms. By dint of talking I persuaded the chief to let me go with him, and I then went round the bank with him and saw their arrangements. The men were posted so well that it was clear they had carefully studied the plan of the bank before striking their blow. In the basement they had two men armed with revolvers and standing by a quantity of dynamite placed most scientifically, and ready to explode it at a given signal. On the ground floor they had ten men, of whom three were wounded, guarding the entrance, which they had barricaded with bags of dollars, and the windows commanding the main and side streets. Here also were piled bombs and dynamite, placed under the supporting pillars of the bank. On the first floor they had four men with bombs and dynamite. On the second floor were two men guarding the staff of the bank. On the third floor and on the roof communicating with the Régie were five men, of whom two were wounded, armed with revolvers, a large pile of bombs, and a quantity of dynamite. Besides the above there were three chiefs, who communicated with each other and with their men by means of whistles.

"While going round I came across the man who had been wounded by the bomb accidentally dropped by one of them. He

was in a pitiable condition, his hands torn into shreds, his leg torn open, and a great gash in his side. I asked the leader to do something, as the man's cries and groans were heartrending, but he replied that he could not do so at the moment as he had to see to everything being in order. On my saying that the least that could be done for him by his comrades was to alleviate his sufferings, he replied that the man was a patriot and was glad to die for his cause. . . .

"After walking round with one of the leaders and hearing him give strict orders to his men not to touch a halfpenny or a slip of paper on pain of being shot, I entered into conversation with him, and asked for information as to the way they carried out their plans. He told me that he himself and one of the other leaders were Armenians brought up in Russia, and respectively named Dratch and Armenigoroff; that they had become desperate and were determined to force Europe to take action, and by such outrages to show what the Armenian people could do, altho oppressed and massacred and abandoned by their fellow Christians. He informed me that the party which was to attack the bank was a composed of sixty men, who approached the bank in four different bands by small by-streets. Two of the leaders went into the bank on the pretext of transacting business with a view to reconnoitring, and a third was posted at the head of the stairs commanding the entrance and the interior of the bank. On seeing that the coast was clear a signal was made to men posted outside, five or more of whom, dressed in the ordinary garb of porters (hamals), then entered, carrying what appeared to be the ordinary canvas bags used in Turkey for carrying specie. By curious coincidence, silver dollars were at the same time being brought into the bank, so that the revolutionaries entered without arousing suspicion. The bags contained bombs, dynamite, and dynamite cartridges. One of these bags was deposited on the ground floor, close to the counter, and two in the basement. Events were precipitated by the arrest of a suspicious person by the porters of the bank, which forced the leader to give the signal prematurely. This was done by one of the leaders blowing a siren whistle, whereupon a rush was made upon the entrance of the bank by the revolutionaries outside, who were apparently casually walking past. In the first rush two soldiers guarding the bank were shot dead, and the Montenegrin porter wounded. About thirty succeeded in effecting an entrance, but at the sacrifice of their principal leader and two men."

The sequel is well known—the massacre in the streets of Constantinople, the safe-conduct of the bank's captors to a ship that carried them to a European port, and the excitement not yet allayed of the whole civilized world over the cruelties perpetrated by the Turkish soldiers and to incite which seems to have been the deliberate purpose of the Armenians.

THE UNFORTUNATE LOVE-AFFAIRS OF JOHN WESLEY.

THO it may be true that all the world loves a lover, it is equally true that the world is very apt to laugh at the lover whose hopes have been blighted. Doubtless John Wesley's love-affairs were sufficiently serious to him, but since they failed to ruin his work in the world or destroy his usefulness one can, after this lapse of time, indulge in a harmless smile at the lucklessness of his matrimonial ventures. E. J. Hardy tells about some of these in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, from which we extract the following:

"My brother," said Charles Wesley, "was, I think, born for the benefit of knaves." The story of some of John Wesley's love-affairs supports this opinion. His first love was a Miss Betty Kirkman, about whom he speaks with fervor: "On this spot she sat," "Along this path she walked," "Here she showed that lovely instance of condescension which gave new beauty to the charming arbor and meadows."

"About five years afterward Wesley formed another attachment, this time with a Miss Sophia Hopkey. 'Miss Sophy,' as he called her, made herself very agreeable, even laying aside all gaudy attire, which he disliked, and dressing in white. But tho the revivalist thought that he liked 'Sophy,' he was so little in

love that he laid the matter before the elders of the Moravian Church. They replied: 'We advise you to proceed no further in this business,' and Wesley said: 'The will of the Lord be done.' Sophia did not break her heart, but very soon married a friend of her late lover, an event which Wesley thus entered in his diary: 'Saturday, March 12. God being very merciful to me, my friend performed what I could not.'

"Grace Murray, a sailor's widow, was thirty years old when she nursed John Wesley, as she used to do the other preachers when sick, through an illness that overtook him at Newcastle. She managed the Orphan House, and had a hundred members in her class. Wesley made her an offer of marriage, to which she replied: 'This is too great a blessing for me; I can't tell how to believe it. This is all I could have wished for under heaven.' She traveled with him through a good part of England and Ireland, and was useful beyond description. 'She examined all the women in the smaller societies, settled the female bands, visited the sick, and prayed with the penitent. She anticipated all Wesley's wants, acted as his monitor when she thought she saw anything amiss in his behavior,' etc.

"All this time the poor lady was distracted by the attentions of another lover, a preacher of Wesley's, concerning whom she said to the chief: 'I love you a thousand times better than ever I loved John Bennet in my life, but I am afraid if I don't marry him he'll run mad.'

"Still, she would have married Wesley, and risked Bennet's madness, but for the interference of Charles Wesley. This meddling marplot, having himself married a Welsh squire's daughter, could not allow his brother to marry one who had been a servant. He said that if such a misalliance took place, their preachers would leave and the societies would be scattered. John Wesley refused to be dismayed, whereupon Charles rode to Newcastle and visited this dangerously attractive woman. 'Grace Murray,' he exclaimed, 'you have broken my heart!' Explanations followed, and Grace Murray, thinking that, if she married Wesley, Bennet would go mad, the Wesley family would be broken up, and the Methodist societies ruined, married Bennet within a week. John Wesley was furious. For ten years it seemed as if God had been preparing a fellow laborer for him, and now she was taken from him. He said: 'I fasted and prayed, and strove all I could, but the sons of Zeruiah were too hard for me. The whole world fought against me, but, above all, my own familiar friend.' This brotherly action deprived John Wesley of one who might have been to Methodism what Mrs. Booth was to the Salvation Army, and condemned him to twenty years' matrimonial misery with a termagant.

"Instead of being a ministering angel and an inspiring genius, sharing all her husband's aspirations and efforts, Mrs. Wesley allowed the meanest jealousies to occupy her attention, and spent her time in traducing the character of one of God's most faithful servants. She would drive a hundred miles to ascertain what he was doing, and who was with him when he entered a town. She opened his letters, and listened at the door of his study when any one called upon business. She made him feel that his house was *not* his castle, and that when he went abroad he was only a prisoner at large. She even occasionally relieved her feelings by acts of personal violence. 'John Hampson,' writes Mr. Telford, 'one of Wesley's preachers, told his son that he once went into a room in the North of Ireland, where he found Mrs. Wesley foaming with rage. Her husband was on the floor. She had been dragging him about by his hair, and still held in her hand some of the locks that she had pulled out of his head. Hampson found it hard to constrain himself when he saw this pitiable sight. More than once she laid violent hands upon him, and tore those venerable locks which had suffered sufficiently from the ravages of Time.'

"Still, as one of the hymns of the Revival says, 'the bitter is sweet, and the medicine is food.' Wesley repeatedly told a friend of his that he believed God overruled this prolonged sorrow for his good, and that if Mrs. Wesley had been a better wife he might have been unfaithful to his great work and might have sought too much to please her. If any one wish to see the pathetic picture of a henpecked saint, he should turn to a letter of John Wesley's given by his biographers, in which, after ten years of matrimonial misery, the methodical man sets forth with the precision of a Puritan sermon the various points of her conduct that ought to be changed 'in the fear of God, and in tender love to her soul.'

"It is too long to quote, with its ten statements of grievance; but here are one or two of them: 'I dislike,' writes the tormented one, (2) not having the command of my own house, not being at liberty to invite even my nearest relations so much as to drink a dish of tea without disobeying *you*. . . . I dislike (7) your talking against me behind my back, and every day, and almost every hour of the day, making my faults (real or supposed) the standing topic of your conversation.'

"True, something may be said from Mrs. Wesley's point of view. It was not an easy thing to live with such a tireless enthusiast as John Wesley, especially when he was a second husband and the marriage was barren of children. The great revivalist ought never to have married, or certainly not the woman he did marry. His want of affection for her was shown by two entries in his journal. One was when Mrs. Wesley left his house and went to her own people. On that occasion he simply wrote, '*Non eam reliqui, non demisi, non revocabo*'—'I have not left her, I have not sent her away, I will not call her back.' When he heard of her death, he wrote: 'I came to London, and was informed that my wife died on Monday. This evening she was buried, tho I was not informed of it till a day later.'"

SINS OF MODERN EDUCATION.

"**T**RAIN up a child in the way he should go" is one of those pieces of wholesome but general advice that needs no claim of inspiration to insure it against contradiction. But parents and educators are still wrestling, as they were, doubtless, in Solomon's time, to find out which way the child should go and how he should be trained to go in that way. Dr. Guglielmo Ferrero contributes to *The School Journal* (August 29) an article in which he speaks strongly against the "whimsicality of education," in which the impulse of the parent rather than any definite principle determines what the child may or may not do. This is "the first sin" of modern education. But "the cardinal sin" is that we look upon the child from the standpoint of an adult and fail to look at things through his eyes. On this point Dr. Ferrero writes as follows:

"Another sin of which educators are guilty is that they, without being conscious of it, cause the children pain by not taking them seriously enough in certain matters and again too seriously in certain other ones. The child mind constantly produces the strangest wishes and fantastic desires, which adults, often in the presence of the children, laugh at without recalling that they themselves also were not born as complete men and women. Yet this frivolous scoffing of adults wounds the child heart deeply, and he feels humiliated and intimidated thereby. The child, too, has ambitions. And as he lives in a period of lively intellectual development during which he produces ideas only with much labor, raises doubts, and puts questions, he is excited and inspired by everything he thinks and does; he loses confidence in himself when he finds that the fruit of his reflection and laborious mental work is received with laughter by those who stand on a higher intellectual plane. I shall never forget the expression of painful shame which I once saw on the face of an eight-year-old boy who had for the first time written a letter to his relatives and given it to his father to look over. The letter was full of mistakes, full of naive turns and errors which threw the father into a fit of laughter. But the poor boy, who had spent much care and labor on the letter, at last could not stand the torture any longer; he tore the letter from his father's hands and ran into another room, where he hid himself and cried bitterly. True, not all children are as easily excited as this boy; but all have a more or less developed ambition, and when this is injured they suffer unspeakable pains. And what educational advantage is gained thereby? Absolutely none, not a scintilla of one."

It is true, Dr. Ferrero observes, that the elasticity of desire which we call caprice in the child must in time be adjusted to the monotonous rhythm of social life; but he does not think that this labor of adjustment should be forced on a child until the ninth or tenth year. He continues:

"To be sure, indulgence of so-called whims and the impulsive-

ness of children must not go beyond certain limits, which, however, can not possibly be determined by general principles. Hence a model father and model mother should by constant reflection and according to various experiences determine for each individual case where to draw the line. Instead of this, something else happens usually. The 'capriciousness' and impulsiveness of the child finally produce in many parents, even in the most loving ones, a state of indefinite excitability which unconsciously prompts them to oppose the wish of the child. In many families there is a sort of bitter struggle between parents and children, which does not at all exclude mutual love, which, however, transforms the mutual will-inclinations into two like poles which repel each other. If the boy wants to eat, he is told immediately that it is too early or too late, and that he must wait. If he wants to take a walk it is said that the weather is too disagreeable or too cool, that he had better stay at home. Frequently there follows in the mind of the father upon the first opposition a feeling of remorse, and in consequence he grants the wish; but, as a general rule, whenever a child utters a wish in a somewhat lively manner or somewhat unexpectedly, no matter how reasonable and just it is, the first reaction in the fatherly or motherly heart is refusal. This malicious tendency is most frequently met with in nervous persons who at present, unfortunately, form so large a part of the intelligent classes in civilized nations, and at bottom it is nothing but an excitability produced by physical and moral disturbances caused by the whims of children. In consequence of this excitability the mind is gradually evil disposed and controlled by an indefinite and half-unconscious instigation to thwart the child. . . .

"On the other hand we take children too seriously when we want to compel them to observe all the complicated formalities of social intercourse. It may be said that three fourths of the education which children receive of their parents consists in initiation in the forms of intercourse. Why is this done? Why is the greater part of the time wasted in teaching children when and where to take off their hats, how to behave under given circumstances or in the presence of certain persons, how to eat, how to walk? Why are the children tormented with the inculcation of social etiquette and ceremony? All these things ought to be known, sure enough, but the learning of them costs much labor at the age before the eighth or ninth year, while at a later period they are acquired with the greatest ease. All these rules, tho universally useful, still are without any great significance, for the external forms have no organic connection of any sort with the sentiments which they are to express. What is the reason, for instance, that the lifting of the hat signifies respect of persons? Hence, since these actions have no rational basis by which the child might account for their significance, he can learn them only by much practise. And this practise is all the more difficult at the age when the mind is restless and distracted and the will less concentrated and less master of itself. The child frequently forgets and violates some form of this complicated and burdensome ceremonial because his attention is turned from it by his want of movement, his curiosity, his play impulse. And in a case of this kind his parents pour reproach over him as if he had done some grievous wrong. But why are parents not satisfied to let the child so conduct himself that he does not bother adults; and why do they not limit the observation of forms of etiquette to a minimum? Why will they force the tender limbs and undeveloped mind of the youthful creature into the fetters of the ceremonial which we adults even find sometimes too severe and too burdensome? What difference does it make that the boy moves about frank and free, without the observation of conventional forms, as long as he is healthy and cheerful and grows strong and vigorous in body and mind?"

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

A Note from Mrs. Booth.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

You may have noticed in the public press that I have taken upon my heart the interest of the prisoners in our state prisons. My opening work among them has been greatly blessed. One of my practical schemes for their benefit is the formation of a large home to which discharged prisoners can come while waiting to find suitable employment. The home is being furnished by the different large firms of New York, one firm donating all the cutlery necessary, another all the sheets and pillow-cases, and another all the soap, etc. This method will speak to the whole American people far more loudly than would donations of money and will also have a beneficial effect on the prisoners themselves, reminding them that there are many who take an interest in their future.

I am making an effort to supply this home with a library. The great interest I have seen taken in the library at Sing Sing has deeply impressed me with the fact that this feature of my new home will be one of the most potent factors in keeping the men from the evil influence of the streets at night.

Very truly yours for God and country, and especially our country's prisoners,

MAUD B. BOOTH.
34 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Indications of Continued Improvement.

The moderate improvement in trade the past few weeks continues, and is emphasized by further speculative purchases of wool, renewed buying by wool manufacturers, the reduction of surplus stocks of cotton goods, increased demand for seasonable fabrics, continued confidence among manufacturers of iron and steel that there will be an early revival in demand, and improvement in request for staple goods in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

The volume of sales of general merchandise shows a small gain over last week, and the feeling among wholesale merchants is one of more confidence in a comparatively early improvement. Unexpectedly large sales of dry-goods are reported from Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, with indications they may continue. At Northwestern centers larger sales of hats, shoes, hardware, and drugs are reported. Much of the gain at the South is due to the rapidity with which the cotton crop is being gathered and marketed. New Orleans reports banks lending more freely than anticipated, and the outlook consequently more encouraging.

Boston wool sales amount to 5,500,000 pounds this week, three fifths of which was taken in large blocks by speculative buyers and by manufacturers, the result being a firmer feeling and higher prices for best grades. More cotton mills are starting up, but there is relatively less improvement in woolen goods, varieties which sell well being the exception.

Among favorable features is the prices movement, the upward tendency of last week being continued, with increases for hides, owing to scarcity; for wool, on speculative demand from England and domestic manufacturers; of wheat prices, due to a large and steady export movement; flour in sympathy with wheat; oats on the short crop, and of prices for Indian corn, lard, coffee, and print cloths. Iron and steel prices are firmer in the expectation of revival after election, and quotations of leather firm on the advance in hides. Sugar and cotton quotations have been lower.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 3,566,326 bushels, against 3,709,000 last week, and as compared with 2,538,000 in the week one year ago; 3,537,000 two years ago, and with 4,727,000 in like week of 1893. There was heavy increase in wheat exports from the Pacific coast this week as compared with last, but a falling-off in shipments from Atlantic ports.—*Bradstreet's*, September 19.

A Slightly Less Reassuring View.

There is still no distinct improvement in business, altho conditions favor it. Confidence slowly rises, speculative buying of materials for future use continues, imports of gold do not cease, and the Bank of England has not tried to check them by further advance in rates, as the weight of the demand now falls upon France. But an enormous business is held back until the future is more clear. Maine's great majority had no such influence as many anticipated from a verdict less emphatic. To many minds, nothing an Eastern State can do in a contest represented as sectional gives sufficient assurance how the Western and Southern States may decide. As usual when an upward impulse in stocks is expected, haste to realize caused decline, which has averaged 51 cents per share for railroads, and 84 cents for trust stocks.

In cotton, hides, wool, and pig iron, buying openly speculative in character marks the current business. Resumption of work by a good part of

Free Cure for Kidneys and Bladder.

We advise our readers who suffer from kidney and bladder disorders, weak back, or rheumatism to try the new botanic discovery Alkavis made from the kava-kava shrub. The Church Kidney Cure Company, 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, to prove its great value, and for introduction, will send you a treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail free. Alkavis is certainly a wonderful remedy, and every sufferer should gladly accept this free offer.

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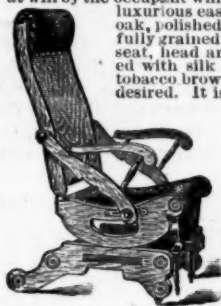
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A perfect soap for flannels.	1 BOTTLE, 1 OZ., MODJESKA PERFUME . .30
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All for \$10.00. (You get the Chair Gratis.)	THE CONTENTS, BOUGHT AT RETAIL, COST \$10.00
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Write your order like this TO-DAY, while you think of it, or cut this out and sign it:

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NOTE.—The combination offer of the Larkin Soap Manufacturing Company, although unusually, generous is genuine. From personal inspection of factory and experience with their soaps and premiums we know that they are all that is claimed for them and can heartily recommend them.—*The Christian Work*, New York.

NOTE.—For the soaps manufactured by the Larkin Soap Manufacturing Company we have heard many expressions of satisfaction and commendation. Knowing what we do we recommend the Company with confidence.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago.

the Fall River cotton mills, and advances in some kinds of cotton goods, helped to raise the price of middling uplands to 8½ cents again, tho realizing sent it down to 8½. The favorite speculative estimate, which was about 400,000 bales in error a year ago, alarmed many by naming 7,800,000 bales as the minimum, and 9,000,000 as the maximum, a range wide enough in itself to suggest doubt, and either quantity with stocks carried over is more than the world has ever consumed. Wheat has also risen 1½ cents, altho Western receipts of 6,626,830 bushels exceed last year's, and in three weeks have been 17,855,868 bushels against 16,791,600 last year. Helped by purchases at present low prices, Atlantic exports were 1,812,919 bushels, flour included, and for three weeks 5,796,184 against 3,837,129 last year. Corn has scarcely advanced, as Western receipts are still as large as a year ago, with exports smaller.

Gold imports continue, over \$5,000,000 having been ordered, making \$36,385,000 in all, of which about \$24,890,000 has arrived. The interior movement draws off the money about as fast as it comes, \$4,650,000 having gone westward this week. The New Orleans difficulties have passed, but the Northwest is making large drafts. Recent heavy failures increase the caution of banks, and while more commercial paper is offered, the ruling rate of 8 per cent. greatly retards increase in business. Failures for two weeks show liabilities of \$7,909,462 against \$1,54,227 last year, \$2,867,764 in 1894, and \$8,260,813 in the same week of 1893. Manufacturing were \$4,246,148 against \$1,723,814 last year, and \$969,716 in 1894, and trading were \$3,180,149 against \$1,311,588 last year and \$1,796,048 in 1894. These returns do not include the large failures since the 10th. Failures for the past week have been 317 in the United States against 213 last year, and 32 in Canada against 32 last year.—*Dun's Review*, September 19.

Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Company, of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, is sending out large cases of the Kola compound free to all readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who are sufferers from Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

Is Your Brain Tired?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It supplies the needed food for the brain and nerves and makes exertion easy.

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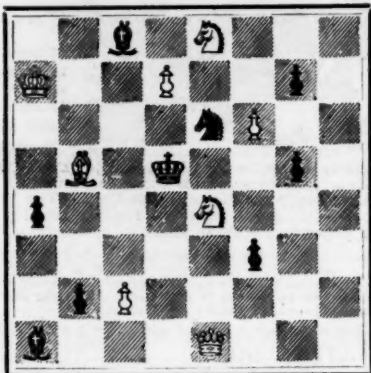
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 167.

BY DR. J. SCHINDLER.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on Q 4; Bs on Q B sq, Q R 8; Kt on K 3; Ps on K B 6, K Kt 2 and 4, Q Kt 7, Q R 5.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q R 7; Q on K sq; B on Q Kt 5; Kts on K 4, K 8; Ps on K B 6, Q 7, Q B 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

On account of a mistake in Problem 163, we will give our solvers another week to examine it as corrected.

In giving the solution of 160, one of the most puzzling variations was omitted:

B—Kt 5 B x R P dis. ch. Q—Kt 6, mate
K—Q 5 K—B 4 Kt (R7)—Kt 5, mate
or 2. 3.

Dr. Armstrong, Olympia, Wash., was successful with 162.

Chess-Statistics.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Chess statistics are rather interesting, especially so after a great tournament. Let us suppose that the eight prize-winners only had been fighting in Nuremberg, and supposing the results of the

New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.,—Free to our Readers.

Our readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, has proved an assured cure for all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disordered action of the Kidneys or urinary organs. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria. We have the strongest testimony of many ministers of the gospel, well known doctors and business men cured by Alkavis, when all other remedies had failed. Many ladies also testify to its curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

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games between them would have been recorded only, then after looking at the appended table,

	Lasker	Maroczy	Pillsbury	Tarrasch	Janowski	Schlechter	Walbrodt	Steinitz	Lost	Drawn
Lasker.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Maroczy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
Pillsbury.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Tarrasch.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Janowski.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Schlechter.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
Walbrodt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5

it will be found that the prizes would have been distributed as follows: Janowski, first prize; Pillsbury, second; Maroczy, third; Lasker, Tarrasch, and Walbrodt, fourth, fifth, and sixth; Steinitz and Schlechter, seventh and eighth. This seems to be an extraordinary state of affairs, and clearly shows that tournament-play is not a criterion of real strength.

The other table tells its story about the openings:

Openings.	White won.	Black won.	Total.
Ruy Lopez.....	12	17	29
Q'n's gam. dec.....	6	3	9
French.....	5	5	10
Giinoco piano.....	3	6	9
Two Kts def.....	4	1	5
Queen's gam.....	4	2	6
P—Q 4.....	4	2	6
Sicilian.....	3	4	7
Kg's gam. dec.....	2	3	5
Four Knights.....	3	2	5
Vienna.....	1	1	2
Counter Center.....	3	0	3
Openings.	White won.	Black won.	Total.
Centre Gambit.....	1	2	3
Petroff.....	3	1	4
Falkbeer.....	1	2	3
Bishop's Gam.....	1	2	3
Scotch.....	0	2	2
Scotch Gambit.....	2	0	2
Zukertort.....	1	0	1
Evans.....	1	0	1
Evans dec.....	1	0	1
Kieseritzky.....	1	0	1
Kg's Fianch.....	1	0	1
Dutch opening.....	1	0	1

Games from Nuremberg.

LASKER OUTPLAYS SCHIFFERS.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

LASKER.	SCHIFFERS.	LASKER.	SCHIFFERS.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	28 R x P	K—Kt sq
2 Kt—K B 3	B—Kt 5 (a)	29 Kt x B P	P—Kt 4
3 Kt—K 5	V—B 4	30 R—Kt 5	B—Q 6
4 P—Q B 4	P—K B 3	31 Kt—Q 7 ch	K—B 2
5 Kt—K B 3	P—K 3	32 Kt—K 5	B—K 5
6 Q—Kt 3	P—Q Kt 3 (b)	33 P—B 5 (f)	R—R 7
7 Kt—B 3	P—B 3	34 P—B 6	R—R sq
8 P—Q R 4	Kt—Q R 3	35 P—B 7	K—Q 3
9 P x P	K P x P	36 K—Kt 8	K—K 2
10 P—K 4 (c)	P x P	37 K—B 4	B—Q 4
11 B x Kt	P x Kt	38 R—Kt 7	R—R sq (g)
12 Castles	B—Q 3	39 K—Kt 5	P—R 3 ch
13 B—Kt 7?	B x P ch	40 K—B 5!	B—K 3 ch
14 K x B	Q—B 2 ch	41 K—Kt 6	R—Q B sq
15 P—Kt 3	Q x B	42 R—R 7 (h)	P—Kt 5
16 R—K sq ch	Kt—K 2	43 P—B8 Q	ch K x Q
17 B—B 4	Castles QR (d)	44 K—B 6	B—Kt sq
18 P—R 5!	Kt—Kt 3	45 R—K 7!	B—R 2
19 P x P	Q x P!	46 R x B	K—Kt sq
20 Q x Q	P x Q	47 K—Kt 7 ch	K—B sq
21 R—R 7	R—Q 2	48 R—Kt 7	R—R sq
22 KR—QR sq	R x R	49 R—K B 7 ch	K—K sq
23 R x R	R—K sq	50 R—K 7 ch	K—Q sq
24 P—Q 5!	P x P	51 Kt—B 7 ch	K—B sq
25 Kt x P	Kt x B	52 Kt—Q 6 ch	K—Q sq
26 P x Kt (e)	R—K 7	53 K—K 6!	R—R 2
27 K—Kt 3	R x Kt P	54 R x R	

And White mates next move.

Notes from The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

(a) A favorite defense with Tschigorin and his Russian confrères, who adopted it successfully in the telegraphic match of 1887 between London and St. Petersburg.

(b) A peculiar and remarkably early draw, first, we believe, pointed out by Dr. Tarrasch, may occur here, if, instead, 6... Kt—Q B 3; 7 Q x Kt P, Kt—Kt 5!; 8 Kt—Q R 3, R—Q Kt sq; 9 Q x R P, R—Q R sq; 10 Q—Kt 7, R—Q Kt sq, and draw.

(c) We are strongly inclined to doubt the soundness of this line of play; and yet it may be the only expedient to avoid Black's menaced Kt—Q Kt 5!, etc.

(d) Black has emerged with two Ps plus, but in a most difficult position. We really see nothing

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fully sustains its excellent and well-earned character. It is one of the most substantial, picturesque, and pleasurable routes to or from Greater New York. By this route one can arrive at or depart from two different points in the great metropolis—uptown or downtown. And the scenic beauties of this route are unsurpassed. The Hudson Highlands, the Catskills, Mohawk Valley, and the stupendous Falls of Niagara are a few of the many attractions of the West Shore route. Passengers by this route can go through to Toronto, Canada, without change of cars, and good connections are made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls for all points in the West and Northwest.

better than the text-play, all in all. If, e.g., 17... R—Q sq (about the only alternative), by 18 P—Q 5!, P x P; 19 Kt—Kt 5, White acquires what seems a winning attack, as Black dare not play 19... Castles, because of 20 Kt—Q 6, followed, mostly, by 21 R x Kt!, etc.

(e) 26 R—R 8 ch, K—Q 2; 27 Kt x Kt P ch, K—K 2, 28 R x R ch, K x R; 29 P x Kt looks very drawish just here, but White was evidently seeking for more.

(f) It is curious to note what a change the advance of this P makes in the complexion of the game.

(g) 38... R—K B sq seems to yield far more chance for the draw.

(h) Introductory to a charming and decisive little sacrificial combination for which Black seems quite unprepared.

WINAWER BEATS STEINITZ.

"Short and Sweet."

Center Gambit.

WINAWER.	STEINITZ.	WINAWER.	STEINITZ.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3
2 P—Q 4	P x P	12 Kt—Kt 5	B—K 3
3 Q x P	Kt—Q B 3	13 B—Q 3	P—K R 3
4 Q—K 3	Kt—B 3	14 P—K R 4 (d)	Kt—Q 4
5 Kt—Q B 3	B—Kt 5	15 B—R 7 ch	K—K sq (e)
6 B—Q 2	Castles	16 R x Kt	B x R
7 Castles	R—K sq	17 B—K 4 (f)	P—K R 3 (g)
8 B—B 4 (a)	B x K	18 B x B	P x Kt
9 B x B	Kt x P (b)	19 P x P	Kt—K 4
10 Q—B 4	Kt—B 3 (c)	20 P—Kt 6 (h)	Resigns.

Notes by Emil Kernen in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) B—Q 3 would have saved the Pawn. The move selected seems preferable on account of the powerful attack White obtained.

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An Oxygen Home Remedy Without Medicine.

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I have been a sufferer for a long period from nervous debility and dyspepsia. I had an attack last summer and was **DYSPEPSIA** under care of two excellent doctors; **DYSPEPSIA** confined to my bed for three months without experiencing any permanent relief and was so weakened down that I could with **NERVOUS DEBILITY** difficulty walk even **NERVOUS DEBILITY** across my bedroom; I was gradually losing weight. Hearing of the Electropoise I was induced to purchase one of these **TWO GOOD DOCTORS FAIL** instruments. After using it, on the second course of treatment I experienced great relief and was soon up and attending to my business. **THE ELECTROPOISE** regained my strength and weight, putting on twenty-two pounds in two months; in fact I am a new man to-day and attribute **CURED HIM** it all to the use of this wonderful **CURED HIM** instrument. I can safely recommend its use. I have also tried it for inflammatory rheumatism and find that the Electropoise has done all the patentees claim for it. I consider it a good investment for the amount it costs.

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Often CURES CASES Pronounced "INCURABLE"

"HOW?"

By its new method of introducing oxygen directly into the entire circulation.

BOOK telling all about the Electropoise, with 250 letters like above, by mail, to any address **FREE**

Electrolibration Co., 1122 Broadway, New York

(b) Black could not play R x P on account of B x Kt winning a piece.

(c) Had Black played Kt x B then White would have replied, B x P ch, followed by B x R winning the exchange.

(d) Splendid play. If Black captures the Kt then P x P, and if Black retreats his Kt then Q-K R 4 would force a win in a few moves.

(e) K-B sq could not be played on account of Kt x B ch, followed by R x Kt.

(f) Brilliant play. Black cannot play B x B on account of Kt x P ch winning the Queen. If R x B, then White answers Kt x R, threatening Q x R P ch, followed by mate.

(g) Necessary for White; might have continued Kt-B ch, winning the Queen or mating in two moves.

(h) The final stroke. White now threatens R x P ch, followed by Q x P mate. Black is unable to prevent this play.

CHADWICK'S SCORE. (From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Players.	Victories.	Defeats.	Drawn.	Played.	Per cent. incl. drawn games.	Actual victories.	Actual defeats.	Actual per cent. of victories.
Lasker.....	12	3	3	18	.750	12	3	.800
Maroczy.....	8	1	9	18	.667	8	1	.889
Pillsbury.....	10	4	4	18	.667	10	4	.714
Tarrasch.....	9	3	6	18	.667	9	3	.750
Janowski.....	10	5	3	18	.667	10	5	.667
Steinitz.....	10	6	2	18	.611	10	6	.625
Schlechter.....	5	2	11	18	.583	5	2	.714
Walbrodt.....	7	4	7	18	.556	7	4	.636
Schiffers.....	4	9	5	18	.528	4	9	.555
Tschigorin.....	3	7	3	18	.528	3	7	.533
Blackburne.....	7	7	4	18	.500	7	7	.500
Charousek.....	6	7	5	18	.472	6	7	.461
Marco.....	3	5	10	18	.444	3	5	.375
Albin.....	5	9	4	18	.389	5	9	.357
Winawer.....	5	10	3	18	.361	5	10	.333
Porges.....	2	9	7	18	.333	2	9	.181
Showalter.....	3	10	5	18	.306	3	10	.231
Schallopp.....	4	13	1	18	.250	4	13	.235
Teichmann.....	2	12	4	18	.222	2	12	.142

Current Events.

Monday, September 14.

The plurality for Llewellyn Powers, Republican candidate for governor of Maine, is 48,461; Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, and Milliken are returned to Congress by big majorities. . . . McKinley addresses Ohio wool-growers; Bryan makes speeches on the way from St. Louis to Louisville, Ky., and addresses three meetings there. . . . Bryan and Watson are notified by letter of their nomination for President and Vice-President by the People's Party. . . . Conventions: National Association of Post-Office Clerks at Denver; Laundrymen's National Association at Chicago; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of North America at Galveston, Texas. . . . Ballington Booth, commander of the American Volunteers, is ordained presbyter of evangelical churches at Chicago.

Scotland Yard officials, following the arrest of P. J. Tynan, assert that a dynamite conspiracy, arranged in America, had been planned to assassinate the Czar and Czarina during their visit to England. . . . Foreign embassies at Constantinople have been threatened by the Armenian Committee. . . . Li Hong Chang sails from Vancouver, British Columbia, for China.

Tuesday, September 15.

McKinley addresses delegations of Pennsylvania farmers and Ohio Grand Army men; Bryan speaks at Lexington, Frankfort, and other Kentucky towns. . . . The Southern States Freight Association decides to restore rates in effect previous to the rate-war; the Chicago and St. Paul rate-war is practically closed. . . . A letter from Secretary Carlisle regarding redemption of silver currency is made public.

It is said that Tynan, the dynamite suspect, has appealed to Ambassador Eus and is President Cleveland for protection, as an American citizen. . . . The States-General of Netherlands is opened. . . . Serious revolt against the Sultan is threatened at Constantinople.

Wednesday, September 16.

Complete fusion on State and electoral tickets is accomplished by Democrats and Populists in Illinois. . . . Mr. Bryan speaks at Asheville and

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other towns in North Carolina. . . . Connecticut Democrats nominate J. B. Sargent for governor, and indorse the Chicago platform and ticket; a call is issued for a gold-standard Democratic convention October 8. . . . Ex-Congressman James M. Ashley, president of the Ann Arbor Railroad, dies at Alma, Mich.

The *St. James's Gazette* proposes a triple alliance of the United States, Great Britain, and Italy in regard to Turkish massacres. . . . The French cabinet is said to have given little credence to the story of Tynan's dynamite conspiracy.

Thursday, September 17.

The New York state Democratic convention at Buffalo indorses the Chicago platform and ticket and nominates John Boyd Thacher, mayor of Albany, for governor. . . . McKinley addresses a delegation of steel-workers from Braddock, Pa.; Bryan reaches Raleigh, N. C., on his speaking tour. . . . General Carlos Roloff, a leader of the Cuban insurgents, is arrested in New York for violation of neutrality laws. . . . Enoch Pratt, banker and philanthropist, dies in Baltimore.

The governor of the Spanish bank at Havana is said to have resigned owing to trouble over the issue of paper money. . . . London dispatches state that Tynan is supposed to have purchased his freedom by divulging details of the alleged dynamite conspiracy.

Friday, September 18.

A big McKinley rally opens the local Republican campaign in Canton, Ohio; Mr. Bryan travels from Goldsboro, N. C., to Richmond, Va., on his speaking tour. . . . Reported fusion plans of Populists and Democrats in Indiana fail of accomplishment. . . . Two factions of Republicans in North Carolina nominate candidates for governor. . . . Henry D. Lloyd declines to run for lieutenant-governor of Illinois on the "middle-of-the-road" Populist ticket. . . . United States Senator Smith of New Jersey announces his resignation as chairman of the Democratic State committee. . . . Bids for three new battleships are opened at the Navy Department.

A semi-official newspaper in Rome says that the relations of the powers in regard to Turkey are strained to the point of rupture. . . . It is stated that the Pope has issued a pronouncement declaring all Anglican orders invalid and entreating Anglican clergy to return to the Catholic Church.

Saturday, September 19.

Mr. McKinley addresses several thousand Chicago railway employees and other delegations; Mr. Bryan speaks in Fredericksburg, Baltimore, and Washington. . . . Damaging storms occur in New England States and on Lake Superior. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission resumes investigations in Chicago. . . . The National Bank of Troy, N. Y., closes.

Great Britain formally demands of France the extradition of Tynan, the alleged dynamiter. . . . Kerma on the Nile is now occupied by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition.

Sunday, September 20.

John B. Thacher, Democratic candidate for governor of New York announces by letter that he disagrees with the financial views of the Chicago platform, but will vote for Bryan and Sewall.

The Anglo-Egyptian expedition of the Nile has captured Dongola. . . . The Czar and Czarina leave Copenhagen for Leith.

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The phrase "16 to 1" may be used indiscriminately in comparing any two objects. In these days, however, it is applied to the ratio of value of gold to silver. You will find a very instructive and highly interesting cyclopedic article on the relation of silver to gold in the Standard Dictionary under the word *Gold*, and at *Silver* some recent interesting statistics on the production of that metal are presented. The Standard Dictionary is a storehouse of valuable information. If you have not a copy, you should send your order for one at once. Those who have never owned a complete dictionary do not realize that it is almost indispensable.

N. K. V., Port Chester, N. Y.: "I am a practical printer and the owner of a Standard Dictionary, which I think is the most admirable work ever published, but I was disappointed at not finding the word 'phat' in its vocabulary or in its list of terms under printing. How could such an important omission arise?"

We greatly appreciate "N. K. V.'s" estimate of the Standard. It is indeed an admirable book and contains more words in the English language than any other dictionary yet published. The reason that "phat" is not to be found in the Standard vocabulary is that this form of the word is an unwarranted spelling of *fat* which "N. K. V." will find fully defined in its specific sense in printing and other senses in its vocabulary place. Some facetious compositor, no doubt, was responsible for the form "phat," which is incorrect.

L. H., Rochester, N. Y.: The mimeograph is a comparatively recent invention and that is why you can not find it in the work of "unparalleled utility" you have been inveigled into buying. The Standard Dictionary most certainly is the most recent dictionary published, and its vocabulary, which embraces 301,865 words and phrases, contains considerably more than double the number of vocabulary terms in the so-called "American" work you purchased, which was begun in 1872.

Mrs. T. H., New York city: "In an argument I had some days ago I was told the word *obol* was omitted from the Standard Dictionary. Is this really so? The word is one commonly met in the classics and I can not believe the omission possible."

We are glad you have not rested content with the statement made to you. The wisest course for you to pursue is to purchase a copy of the Standard which you can do for a very moderate sum, and you will then be in a position to deny all allegations against this grand work, which has been recently spoken of by *The School Journal* as a "triumph of philological genius." The Standard not only contains *obol* in vocabulary place, on p. 2113, but also gives an illustration of the coin there, and records it under the table of coins, where its national equivalent is stated. It is evident that your informant was bent on detracting from the many excellences of the Standard when he stated that *obol* was not to be found in its vocabulary.

W. C., Crawford, Ontario: "Having purchased your excellent Standard Dictionary I shall be obliged if you will kindly explain the sound of *ā* in *fare*. Is it the old sound of *ā* in *fate* modified by 'r' that is pronounced bluntly?"

If you will be good enough to turn to pages 2104-2106 of your copy of the Standard Dictionary you will find there a full explanation of the Scientific Alphabet and the following on the letter whose sound you question: "Long *a* before *r* in English words. Long *a* as in *fare* is found in English words before *r* only. It is represented in common print by *a* in *care*, *scarce*, etc.; by *ai* in *hair*, *pair*, etc.; by *ea* in *bear*, *pear*, *swear*, etc.; by *e* in *ere*, *there*, etc.; by *ei* in *their*, *heir*, etc.; by *ey* in *eyre*. This

sound is not distinguished from that of *ē* in *vein* by some old English dictionaries, but the phonetists of to-day make a careful distinction. It is a familiar sound in Anglo-Saxon, and a similar sound occurs in French, German, and some other foreign words given in this Dictionary."

M. L. E., New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.: "My curiosity was aroused while reading Mr. Bryan's comparative illustrations of the *Mongoose*. It occurred to me to take this word and to test with it the merit of the Standard Dictionary, for one of your agents, a very estimable man, has been trying for several days to sell me a copy. So I started for the library and took down Webster's International, Worcester's, and the Funk & Wagnalls Standard. I take the liberty to send you the comparison together with my subscription. Please give Mr. —, agent, the commission."

COMPARISON.

The Standard.

Mongoose, *n.* 1. An ichneumon, especially *Herpestes mungo* of India, noted for its ability to kill the most venomous snakes with safety to itself, and often domesticated. 2. A white lemur (*Lemur mongoose*), [Marathi *mangus*, *mongoos*] **Mongoose**, *n.* The Standard also gives an illustration of the animal.

Worcester.

Mongoose, *n.* (Zool.) A quadrumanous animal of the family, *lemuridae* or *lemures*; *mangoose*; *Lemur Mongoose*.

Webster.

Mongoose, *n.* (Zool.) A species of ichneumon (*Herpestes Griseus*), a native of India, applied also to other allied species, as the African banded Mongoose (*Crossarchus fasciatus*).

E. B. R., Savannah, Ga.: "I have looked in vain in the Century and Webster's International Dictionaries for *ptasporum* or *petersporum* or *petosporum*. This morning my new Funk & Wagnalls Standard arrived, which my professor at college says is by far the best dictionary published. I looked under each of the above heads, and must confess that I felt a little disappointed in not finding the word. Why was it omitted?"

The word sought is recorded in the Standard. It is a botanical name. Your failure to find it is due to the fact that you have forgotten the correct spelling of the word. You should have looked for *Pittosporum*, which is the type genus of the order *Pittosporaceae*, see Standard Dictionary page 1349, 3d column. In this connection we can not refrain from commenting on the frequency of this kind of inquiry. Only last week T. A. K., of Nashville, Tenn., wrote that he could not find *docketism* in the Standard. It is a misfortune that a number of the letters of the Roman alphabet, as now used, have different sounds. C in some words has the sound of k, and in others the sound of s, hence the trouble with T. A. K. was that he did not look at the right place for *docketism*. The adoption of a system of Reformed Spelling by the Standard Scientific Alphabet would greatly simplify this needless confusion. There are 301,865 vocabulary terms in the Standard, more than twice the number in any other one or two volume dictionary published, and 75,000 more than in any other dictionary.

Book Agent, Newark, N. J.: "I am as fully convinced as it is possible to be that the Standard Dictionary is the best dictionary that has ever come from the press, and that those who are interested in the study of the English language, either directly or through their children, should own a copy of the work. I called last week on a principal of one of our schools, and introduced myself as representing the Standard Dictionary. He replied he was well supplied with dictionaries and did not need the Standard. During the conversation I learned that the only dictionary he owned was a copy of Webster's Dictionary published in 1856. I was not able to secure his order: my arguments in reference to his need of an up-to-date dictionary seemed to have no more effect than a bullet fired at an alligator's back or water on a duck. What is an agent to do in a case like that? If any man in this country needs the Standard Dictionary surely that principal does. But I could not secure his subscription."

You are right, if any one needs an up-to-date dictionary it is the person who is employed by the public and paid from the taxes we pay, and who should teach our children the correct use of the English language, and yet, to the discredit of the

school boards of many of our cities, a large number of the teachers, principals, and superintendents are employed who scarcely know the purpose of a dictionary. Frequently teachers are chosen because of political influence rather than ability; however all are not so influenced, one school board in Pennsylvania ordered 9 Standard Dictionaries last week, one for each school in the town. The Standard is the authority in the schools in a large number of our cities and towns and is being rapidly introduced into others. It is the favorite wherever it has been placed. The person to whom you called attention must be one of those fossils about whom we read and occasionally come in contact with. He has become accustomed to his antiquated book and dares not leave it for fear of making a mistake. He is not a broad man, no doubt 35 years or more ago his professor at college told him that Webster's Unabridged Dictionary was the most authoritative dictionary available. He can't bring his mind to think that he is living in a progressive and rapidly growing age.

School boards had better retire such principals on pensions if, for political reasons or others, they can not be dismissed.

Every board of education should require each of its teachers to have a copy of the most recent complete dictionary. The copy which you call Webster's 1856 edition is in fact 49 years old. It was published in 1847 and an appendix of additional words was added in 1856. A half century works a great change in a growing language like ours. There has been an increase of over 200,000 vocabulary terms in that time according to the STANDARD.

Z. T. L., Lanark, Ill.: "What is the plural of *truth*? How do you pronounce it? Why does that most excellent dictionary, the Standard, omit the plural of *truth*?"

(1) Where the plurals of nouns are not given they are formed regularly, according to the simplest rules of grammar; as *truth*, plural *truths*, *kiss*, plural *kisses*, etc. See page xx, Standard Dictionary. (2) *Truth*; the "a" sound is identical with that of *u* in *rule*. (3) For the same reason that it omits thousands of others. The Standard does not record regularly formed plurals, but it does record all that are irregularly formed. Thus, *loaves* the plural of "loaf," *wives* the plural of "wife," and hundreds of other plurals irregularly formed are recorded by the Standard Dictionary.

H. N. P., Springfield, Mass.: "The Standard Dictionary contains much valuable information concerning questions of politics which are now before the American people. Under *silver* I find this, 'In certain countries in former times it [silver] had a value exceeding gold.' Will you kindly state in what countries and when this was so?"

There is no doubt that in certain countries in former times silver had a greater intrinsic value than gold. Francis A. Walker in "Money," chapter xii., says: "I have already referred to a statement contained in a fragment of Agatharchides, that silver was in very early times more valuable in Arabia than gold, in equal quantities of the two metals." In a note the same author quotes Leon Faucher on the "Production of the Precious Metals," Hankey's translation, "The learned researches of Boeckh, Letronne, Humboldt, Jacob, and Dureau de la Malle. . . agree in the admission that originally the value of silver, in some countries, has equaled, if not exceeded, that of gold."

Del Mar, in "Money and Civilization," chapter xx., tells us that Tacitus says "silver was more valuable than gold in ancient Germany."

Sir Edward J. Reed in "Japan," chapter xviii., says: "So late as the 17th century that silver and gold were valued equally in Japan."

Del Mar, in his "History of the Precious Metals," says: "Going back to remote antiquity, silver appears to have been everywhere equal in value to gold. . . . During the 14th century in France certain silver and gold coins of like weight bore the same value, hence the ratio was one to one. G. B. Waldron, in "Handbook on Currency and Wealth," says: "In the reign of Constantine the Great, the commercial ratio of gold to silver was one to one and a half."

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